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# Severn Street, Worcester, Worcestershire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



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March 2015



**Severn Street, Worcester,  
Worcestershire**

**Archaeological Watching Brief Report**

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## Severn Street, Worcester, Worcestershire

### Archaeological Watching Brief Report

#### Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake a programme of archaeological watching brief on land at St. Peter's Street, Worcester, Worcestershire, as part of an ongoing residential development (Berkeley Homes) based at Severn Street, Worcester. The site was centred at NGR 385215, 254340. The archaeological works took the form of a watching brief on trenches associated with piling for the development (**Trenches 1-53**). A subsequent phase of works was associated with the excavation of service trenches for the development (**Trenches 54-57**).

Prior to the current development the site was used as a car park which occupied the location of the former church of St. Peter the Great. The original medieval church was demolished and replaced by a Victorian church, constructed in 1838 and demolished in 1976. The former medieval city wall was also conjectured to run across the development area.

**Trenches 15, 40, 43, 45 and 56** identified sizeable sections of the medieval city wall. The sections formed a line on a northeast to southwest alignment parallel to the post-medieval 1815 Birmingham and Worcester Canal. The city wall was identified at a maximum depth of 17.62m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and consisted of a red sandstone bonded in light pinkish white sandy mortar. With the exception of **Trench 43**, all recorded sections of the sandstone city wall had been reused as a foundation for a secondary post-medieval phase of construction in red brick.

**Trenches 15 and 17-20** identified structures associated with the medieval church and pre-cursor to the Victorian church of St. Peter the Great. The remains consisted of a buttress in **Trench 15** that had been incorporated into the foundation of the Victorian Church of St Peter. A single course of sandstone wall within **Trenches 17-20** was also associated with the medieval church.

**Trenches 1-13, 13a, 14-22 and 56** identified structures associated with the Victorian church. These remains consisted of sandstone foundations, red-brick walls, as well as parts of a complex system of concrete flooring and vaults. From the use of concrete and sandy mortar it seems likely that this flooring dated to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Grave cuts, *in situ* inhumations and truncated brick vaults were recorded within **Trenches 17-22**. Articulated and disarticulated remains were excavated adjacent to the city wall in **Trench 45**. Additional skeletal remains were discovered in **Trench 11**. It is likely that these remains represented a mixture of 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century inhumations. A total of five *in situ* inhumations were identified. Analysis of the charnel remains has identified a minimum of sixty-one further individuals. All human remains have been reburied on site as per the conditions of the Ministry of Justice burial license.

Twenty gravestones/ledgerstones dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century were recovered from **Trenches 1, 2, 9, 12, 13a, and Trenches 17-21**. Some of the ledgerstones were incorporated into the flooring of the Victorian church. Other fragments of gravestone/ledgerstone were recovered from the demolition layers of the Victorian church. The dates inscribed range from 1743 to 1821. A ledgerstone associated with Robert Chamberlain Snr was recovered and deposited with Worcester



City Art Gallery and Museums. This ledgerstone and surrounding structures represents the possible entrance to a crypt associated with the Chamberlain family. To the west of the site was the Royal Worcester Porcelain Factory. Worcester Porcelain began manufacture on its Severn Street site in 1751. Between 1786 and 1851 the factory was under the ownership of the Chamberlain family, with Robert .Chamberlain Snr owner between 1786 and 1798.

The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under Wessex Archaeology project code 104661. The archive will be deposited with Worcester City Art Gallery and Museum under an accession number to be determined. An OASIS form will be submitted at the time of deposition.



## **Severn Street, Worcester, Worcestershire**

### **Archaeological Watching Brief Report**

#### **Acknowledgements**

This project was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Berkeley Group PLC, and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Cathy Patrick in this regard. The archaeological works were monitored by James Dinn (Archaeological Officer for Worcester City Council).

The watching brief on the piling trenches was carried out by Martina Tenzer, Michael Keech, Ed Grenier and Alex Cassels. The subsequent watching brief on service trenches was carried out by Roy Krakowicz and Alex Cassels. The finds were assessed by Lorraine Mephram, except for the human bone and coffin fittings which were analysed on site by Dr. Diana Mahoney Swales and Dr. Kirsty Squires. The report was compiled by Martina Tenzer, with the illustrations produced by Alix Sperr. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Chris Swales.



# Severn Street, Worcester, Worcestershire

## Archaeological Watching Brief Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake a programme of archaeological watching brief on land at St. Peter's Street, Worcester, Worcestershire, as part of an ongoing residential development (Berkeley Homes) based at Severn Street, Worcester. This land (hereafter "The Site") was centred at NGR 385215, 254340

1.1.2 The programme of archaeological works comprised a watching brief on fifty-three piling trenches (**Trenches 1-53**). A watching brief was also undertaken on service trenches (**Trenches 54-57**) truncating the bedding material for the extant car park (**Figures 1 and 2**). A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by Wessex Archaeology outlining the strategy and methodology for the work (Wessex Archaeology 2014). The WSI was approved by James Dinn of Worcester City Council (WCC) who also monitored the fieldwork. All work was undertaken in line with industry best practice (CIfA 2014a, 2014c).

1.1.3 This report presents a brief description of the methodology employed, as well as the results of the archaeological watching brief.

#### 1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site occupies a car park bounded to the east by the Worcester and Birmingham Canal, to the north by the A44 known as Sidbury, to the west by St. Peter's Street and to the south by standing buildings.

1.2.2 The Site is broadly level at around 19.2m above ordnance datum (AOD). The underlying geology within the Site comprises Sidmouth Mudstone, part of the Mercia Mudstone group. This is overlain by Pleistocene 2<sup>nd</sup> terrace river gravels and later alluvial deposits.

### 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

#### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The current works are the latest phase in a series of archaeological investigations on this Site. Archenfield Archaeology produced a desk-based assessment (DBA, Sherlock and Feryok 2004) accompanied by a geophysical survey by ArchaeoPhysica (ArchaeoPhysica 2004). This led on to two phases of trial trenching (Archenfield Archaeology 2006a and 2006b). Thames Valley Archaeological Services undertook two watching briefs (Millbank and Mundin 2007 and Millbank 2009). Most recently, Worcestershire Archaeology undertook a scheme of trial trenching (Worcestershire

Archaeology 2013) which was followed up by the excavation of two further trenches by Wessex Archaeology (Wessex Archaeology 2014b).

- 2.1.2 Archaeological deposits identified throughout these projects have included Roman features dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries, a cobbled surface, a Saxon re-cut of a Roman ditch, human remains from the churchyard of St. Peter the Great and part of the medieval church structure itself.

## 2.2 Summary

- 2.2.1 The following information is summarised from Worcestershire Archaeology's evaluation report (Worcestershire Archaeology 2013) and originates from the DBA produced by Archenfield Archaeology (Sherlock and Feryok 2004).
- 2.2.2 Immediately to the north of the Site, the Roman road from Gloucester ran into Worcester through Sidbury and the Site is close to a possible Roman cemetery on the southern side of Worcester.
- 2.2.3 The Site is located in close proximity to a series of major defensive features from numerous phases of Worcester's development; potential earlier Roman and Saxon town defences were replaced by the castle ditch in this area, now defined by Severn Street around 100m to the west of the car park investigated here. The line of the 13<sup>th</sup> century city wall and ditch are also shown on maps to run through from the north-east corner of the Site before turning to the west, where a corner tower is marked (Hooke 1990). These defences were strengthened and partially expanded, with a probable bastion in this area, during the Civil Wars of 1642-51 (**Figure 3**).
- 2.2.4 Charter evidence indicates that the church and associated cemetery of St. Peter the Great church (known to have medieval origins) was located within the Site boundary (**Plate 1**). St. Peter the Great church (so named due to a second St. Peter church the other side of the cathedral) was located between King Street and Sidbury. The medieval church was demolished in 1837 and rebuilt by 1838 (**Plate 2**). This Victorian church was itself demolished in 1976 with the associated burials removed by the Church of England. To the north of the Victorian graveyard and Vicarage, late 19<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey mapping shows housing at the northern limit of the Site (**Figure 3**).
- 2.2.5 Frog Brook, which once ran around the edge of the city wall just to the south of the Site, was subsumed by post-medieval development and the construction of the Birmingham and Worcester Canal in 1815.
- 2.2.6 To the west of the Site was the Royal Worcester Porcelain Factory. Worcester Porcelain began manufacture on its Severn Street site in 1751, with the factory remaining open until 2003. The company was granted its Royal warrant in 1798 and by the 1880s the factory employed more than seven hundred workers (Binns 1865). Between 1786 and 1851 the factory was under the ownership of the Chamberlain family. A grave marker for Robert Chamberlain Snr (owner between 1786 and 1798) was recovered during the current phase of archaeological works recovered (**Gravestone no. 1, Appendix 2**) and deposited with Worcester City Art Gallery and Museums for curation.

### 3 METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 The general aims of the project were:

- *to mitigate any damage to surviving archaeological remains caused by the piling;*
- *to identify any archaeological remains present;*
- *to accurately record the location and stratigraphy of areas excavated;*
- *to record all archaeological remains disturbed by the groundworks;*
- *to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological deposits encountered;*
- *to provide information that will enable the archaeological remains to be placed within their local, regional and national contexts;*
- *to integrate the results into the wider cultural and environmental context and with specific research aims;*
- *to recover artefacts disturbed by the works, and*
- *to produce an accurate and comprehensive record and report of any archaeological deposits disturbed by the works.*

3.1.2 The specific aims of the watching brief were:

- *to prevent destruction of any in situ human remains that were not removed during the demolition and clearance of St Peter the Great Church;*
- *to record and remove any in-situ human remains prior to reburial on Site as per conditions of the burial license approved by the Ministry of Justice (**Appendix 3**).*

#### 3.2 Fieldwork method

3.2.1 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2014a) and professional standards and guidelines (ClfA 2014a, 2014c). The archaeological works comprised the excavation of fifty-three piling trenches around the footprint of the proposed development (**Figures 1 and 2**). A 1m by 1m area around each pile was excavated under direct archaeological control. Due to the nature of the underlying deposits a wider piling trench was required in several piling areas. *In situ* human remains were identified and the entire inhumation was recorded and lifted. This methodology ensured that any archaeology present was properly recorded and represented suitable mitigation to the impact of the piles. Following on from the piling trenches a further four trenches were excavated for the insertion of services associated with the development.

3.2.2 An Archaeological Mitigation Statement was produced by CgMs (CgMs 2014) which should be read in conjunction with this document.

#### 3.3 Machine excavation

3.3.1 The location of all trenches was scanned using a CAT to check for uncharted services.

3.3.2 The developer cut and removed the car park surface prior to excavation using a mechanical breaker. Overburden was then removed using a mechanical excavator fitted



with a toothless ditching bucket, all work was carried out under the continuous direct supervision of a suitable experienced archaeologist. Material was separated on the side of the trench, by type, down to the level of the upper archaeological horizon, or the level of the natural geology, whichever was reached first.

- 3.3.3 All spoil was scanned for artefacts, which were recorded and retained unless of clearly modern (i.e. late 20<sup>th</sup> or early 21<sup>st</sup> century) origin.
- 3.3.4 Following the completion of all hand excavation and recording, the excavated piling trenches were handed back to the developer for piling to commence unless specific archaeological remains were identified that required a monitoring visit by James Dinn, Archaeological Officer for Worcester City Council.

### **3.4 Sample excavation & recording**

- 3.4.1 Surfaces were cleaned to allow inspection and to define the extent of archaeological features and deposits. Archaeological features were hand excavated, and care was taken not to compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits, which were deemed suitable for preservation by record or preservation *in situ*. However, excavation was sufficient to understand and record the full stratigraphic sequence.
- 3.4.2 Written and drawn records were made of the stratigraphy within each trench. Full written and drawn records of all excavated contexts were made in accordance with best archaeological practice. Unexcavated archaeological deposits were recorded to the maximum extent possible.
- 3.4.3 Records include overall Site plans. All archaeological features were related to the Ordnance Survey datum and to the National Grid. Survey was undertaken using a GNSS system to an accuracy of 0.02m.

### **3.5 Recording**

- 3.5.1 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. This written record is hierarchically based and centred on the context record. Each context record fully describes the location, extent, composition and relationship of the subject and is cross-referenced to all other assigned records. Context numbers used in the evaluation were not repeated.
- 3.5.2 Each excavated context appears on at least one detailed plan at 1:50 or 1:20 scale and one section at 1:10 and was co-ordinated on to the overall Site plan. A full photographic record was maintained consisting of 35mm monochrome prints and digital images. The photographic record both illustrates the detail and the general context of the principal features.

### **3.6 Finds**

- 3.6.1 All finds were treated in accordance with relevant industry guidance (UKIC 2001; MGC 1991; English Heritage 2005, 2006), and the requirements of WCC.
- 3.6.2 All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained (except unstratified modern material) and taken to Wessex Archaeology offices in Sheffield for further work.
- 3.6.3 All human remains and associated coffin furniture were analysed on Site and reburied as per the Ministry of Justice License for the Removal of Human Remains.

- 3.6.4 All artefacts were (as a minimum) washed, weighed, counted and identified, in line with First Aid for Finds (Watkinson and Neal 1998). All artefacts were recorded by context, with summary listing of artefacts by category to provide simple quantification. Artefacts were analysed and was reported by specialists.

### 3.7 Environmental

- 3.7.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were revealed.

### 3.8 Human remains

- 3.8.1 Disarticulated charnel remains were analysed on Site by Osteologist Dr. Diana Mahoney Swales and Dr. Kirsty Squires before being prepared for reburial along with twenty fragments of grave stones. The fragments of grave stone found were photographed and the inscriptions recorded on Site. At the request of James Dinn (Archaeological Officer for Worcester City Council) a headstone associated with the burial of *Chamberlain Sen.* (**Gravestone no. 1, Appendix 2**) was removed from Site and deposited for curation with Worcester City Art Gallery and Museums.
- 3.8.2 Articulated human remains were uncovered and recorded *in situ*. Rectified photography was used to plan the skeletons with the location of planning points located using a GNSS system to an accuracy of 0.02m. All human remains removed from piling trenches were stored in a secure facility on Site prior to reburial.
- 3.8.3 All excavation and post-excavation of human remains was undertaken in accordance with the standards set out in McKinley and Roberts (1993). Appropriate specialist guidance/Site visits were undertaken by Dr. Diana Mahoney Swales of the University of Sheffield. No human remains were removed from Site.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the information held in the Site archive, with a full list of context numbers and context descriptions within each trench contained in **Appendix 1**. Trench descriptions are presented by period and divided into those relating to evidence of the Victorian church of St Peter the Great, those relating to evidence of the medieval church, those relating to evidence for the medieval city wall and a brief overview of trenches containing no significant archaeological remains (**Figure 2**).

### 4.2 General stratigraphy

- 4.2.1 All piling trenches and all areas of the watching brief were capped with a modern car park surface. This generally consisted of a 0.07 to 0.16m thick tarmac layer (e.g. **3701**) underlain by varying foundation deposits. The car park surface (ground level for the purposes of this report) was recorded at 19.25m aOD.
- 4.2.2 The footprint of the Victorian church of 1838-1976 (**Trenches 1-20, 22, 23**) was outlined by a grey gravel layer (e.g. **4602**) forming the foundation deposits for the car park surface. Beneath this a red brick demolition layer (e.g. **1303**) was identified at a depth of 0.40 to 1.40m below ground level (bgl). This deposit represents the demolition material from the Victorian church.

- 4.2.3 In trenches to the south and west the makeup of the car park surface varied. Two layers of alternating tarmac and gravel were identified in **Trench 44 (4401/4402, 4403/4404)**. **Trench 28, 33 and 34** contained a 0.7m thick layer of sand/ash mix at a depth of 0.3m to 1.0m bgl. At the south-west end of the Site in **Trenches 1, 4, 6 and 8** block paving replaced the tarmac capping.
- 4.2.4 Outside the footprint of the Victorian church, the most abundant deposit seen was a layer formed of dark greyish brown soil containing crushed red brick, varying in depth from 0.48m to 3.0m bgl within **Trenches 22 and 23**.
- 4.2.5 **Trenches 11, 15, 21 and 22** were located in areas utilised for burial by both the medieval and Victorian church. A dark greyish brown soil was seen to contain disarticulated and articulated human remains to depth of 0.48m to 3.0m bgl (e.g. **1104** and **1504**).
- 4.2.6 Deposit **4504** of the adjacent **Trench 45**, contained heavily disturbed human remains and is likely to represent a graveyard soil disturbed during the construction of the Victorian church. The same location was subsequently used to re-inter burials associated with the Victorian church (as evidenced by articulated skeleton: **SK4501**).
- 4.2.7 The maximum depth of excavation was reached at 2.5m to 3m bgl. A dense grey clay was identified at this depth and was seen consistently across the development area. This layer represents the natural underlying geology on Site. The natural clay was recorded at 16.75 -16.25m aOD.
- 4.3 Trenches with sections of the medieval city wall**
- 4.3.1 Sections of the northeast-southwest aligned medieval city wall were identified in **Trenches 15, 40, 43, 45 and 56**. Where the city wall was likely to be impacted by the proposed development it was recommended that piling was shifted to avoid any damage to the city wall.
- 4.3.2 **Trench 15** was located over Evaluation Trench 4 of the 2013 Worcester Archaeology evaluation. The proposed pile location for **Trench 15** would have impacted the medieval church buttress **1506** (see **Section 4.4.1**) and after consultation between Wessex Archaeology, Cathy Patrick (CgMs) and James Dinn (WCC) it was agreed to adjust the pile location. As such, **Trench 15** was extended 1.5m to the east. The extension to **Trench 15** uncovered the remains of the sandstone City Wall at a depth of 1.4m bgl.
- 4.3.3 The sandstone city wall (**1509**) was uncovered at 1.4m bgl (17.62m aOD) along the eastern edge of the trench (**Figure 4, Plate 3**). The distance between the medieval buttress and the medieval city wall in this area measured 0.7m to 0.8m. Due to the confined working area and to avoid damage to the medieval buttress only the top of the city wall was exposed to confirm its alignment and construction. The red sandstone wall was bonded with light pinkish white lime mortar with coarse white sand inclusions. The medieval city wall was linear with no signs of a corner, a tower or a change of alignment. At the northern end of the trench the sandstone city wall had a red brick addition (**1510**) replacing its upper courses.
- 4.3.4 **Trench 40** contained the most northerly section of the medieval city wall, with the upper levels of the sandstone wall recorded at a depth of 1.1m bgl (17.87m aOD) (**Figure 5, Plate 4**). Wall **4005** was constructed using sandstone blocks bonded with pinkish white lime mortar with coarse white sand particles. The base of the city wall was not reached when machining was halted at 2m bgl (16.97m aOD) for safety reasons. As in **Trench**

- 15** the upper courses of the city wall had a later red brick phase of construction. Two courses of red brick wall bonded with white mortar (**4004**) were constructed on top of the original sandstone city wall.
- 4.3.5 **Trench 43** identified the sandstone medieval city wall at a depth of 1.1m bgl (18.03m aOD) (**Figure 6, Plate 5**), with the upper courses destroyed during the construction of the car park and levelled with a layer of dark brown silty sand containing abundant charcoal and ash (**4303**). The construction of medieval city wall **4309** was identical to that recorded in **Trench 40**. The sandstone foundations (**4311**) of the Victorian church abutted the medieval sandstone wall at the southern section of the trench.
- 4.3.6 Within the northern section of the trench the construction cut for the city wall was identified at 1.8m bgl (17.25m aOD) (**Figure 7**). Cut **4314** truncated clean sand **4308**. The construction cut was sealed by several levelling layers associated with the construction of the car park. Layer **4305** contained identifiable rubble from the medieval city wall at a depth of 0.5m to 1.0m bgl.
- 4.3.7 **Trench 45** was extended beyond the original pile point to avoid impacting a well preserved section of the medieval city wall and *in situ* human remains (**Figure 7**). The sandstone medieval city wall (**4512**) survived to a depth of 2.5m bgl (16.65m aOD) at the base of the trench. The base of the wall was 0.83m wide and constructed of three courses of sandstone bedded in pinkish white mortar with coarse white sand particles. At a depth of 1.2m bgl (17.95m aOD) the city wall narrowed to a width of 0.5m. As with other sections of the city wall, the upper courses had been rebuilt using red brick. Ten courses of a red brick wall bonded with white mortar and three skins wide (**4511**) were recorded.
- 4.3.8 A sequence of layers and deposits shown in the south facing section illustrated the structure of the city wall and the construction cut in its varying phases (**Figure 7, Plates 6 and 7**).
- 4.3.9 The primary construction cut (**4509**) for the foundation was filled with mortar layer **4515** upon which the city wall was constructed. The construction cut was then backfilled with brown silty sand **4510** which contained a small piece of heavily abraded Roman pottery at its base. The construction cut truncated natural grey clay **4508** which was recorded at a maximum depth of 2.8m bgl (16.35m aOD). A secondary construction cut was also recorded (**4513**) along with a secondary phase of backfilling (**4514**). The upper level of recut **4513** is at the same level as the stepping in of the city wall which indicates that this steeping-in related to a second phase of construction/repair to the original city wall structure.
- 4.3.10 Overlying natural grey clay **4508** a layer of brown silty sand (**4507**) contained sparse and very fragmented human bone. It was sealed by a distinctive band of a very compact and firm sand/gravel (**4506**), which probably represented a former surface horizon.
- 4.3.11 A deposit of brown silty sand (**4504**) with abundant human remains represented the disturbed soil of the probable post-medieval graveyard. This layer contained four articulated skeletons (**SK4501**, **SK4502**, **SK4503**, and **SK4504**) and abundant charnel at depths of between 0.4m and 1.4m bgl. The articulated remains were associated with a probable graveyard wall (**4511**) of the Victorian Church (**Figure 7**). The bones were recorded, analysed and lifted for reburial. Results of the analyses of human remains are listed in detail in **Section 6**. Finds were dominated by coffin handles and other coffin furniture and are listed in **Appendix 5**. Layer **4504** also contained a coin of the late 18<sup>th</sup>

century ('cartwheel' penny), an oyster shell, glass, pottery, iron slag, tile fragments and 14 pieces of clay pipes, with all finds dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

4.3.12 **Trench 56** was recorded as part of the watching brief on utility services associated with the development. The majority of structures within the trench were associated with the vicarage attached to the Victorian church. However, immediately to the south of the vicarage a section of the medieval city wall was identified (**Figure 8, Plate 8**). The city wall (**5614**) was of the same construction as identified elsewhere on Site, built using the same pink sandstone blocks and pinkish white lime mortar. The wall was on a north-south orientation, had a width of 0.85m and survived to a depth of 1.2m bgl (18.33m aOD) at which point excavation within the trench was halted. As in other parts of the Site the upper courses of the city wall had been replaced with red un-frogged brick, in this case being made up of walls **5612** and **5617**. These walls were 0.34m wide and four courses survived.

#### 4.4 Pile Trenches identifying the remains of the medieval Church of St. Peter the Great

4.4.1 **Trench 15** contained a Victorian church wall **1511** (see **Section 4.5.14**), which sat directly on top of a sandstone buttress **1506** (at a depth of 18.17m aOD), identified as the probable remains of the medieval church. A Red sandstone structure **1506** measured 0.7m by 0.7m and abutted the Victorian wall at a depth of 1m bgl (**Figure 4, Plate 9**). It seems likely that the medieval buttress was utilised as part of the foundation for the Victorian church. The medieval buttress and later Victorian structures was sealed by a former graveyard soil **1504**. Given this relationship it seems likely that within the locale of **Trench 15** the soil disturbed by the construction of the Victorian church was removed, and redeposited on Site once the Victorian church walls had been erected.

4.4.2 **Trench 17-20** contained fragments of a red sandstone walls consisting of a section of two stones (**2029**) and a short portion of wall (**2028**); recorded at a depth of 1.25m bgl (18.01m aOD) (**Figures 10 and 11**). Traces of light pinkish sandy mortar were identified. These wall structures predated the Victorian church and were of possible medieval origin. Both walls were incorporated into the structure of the Victorian Church and were abutted by red brick wall **2030** and vault **2033**. The medieval sandstone wall seems to have been heavily robbed out and remains reused as foundation for the later church (see **Section 4.3.18**).

#### 4.5 Pile Trenches identifying the remains of the Victorian Church of St. Peter the Great

4.5.1 In order to successfully remove all buried copper wiring **Trenches 1-8** were merged into a single excavation area at a depth of up to 1.1m bgl (**Figure 12**). All deposits up to this depth were heavily truncated by services. At a depth greater than 1.1m the pile trenches were excavated separately as per the agreed WSI.

4.5.2 Within **Trench 1** the remains of the concrete frame flooring associated with the Victorian church were identified at a depth of 1.2m bgl (18.05m aOD) (**Plate 10**). As with floor **206** (see below) a north-south aligned concrete structure was recorded with concrete beams spaced 0.3m apart, 0.1m deep and 0.2m wide, at a depth of 1.3m bgl. No other significant archaeological deposits were identified following the lifting of the floor.

4.5.3 Within **Trench 2** the remains of the concrete frame flooring associated with the Victorian church were identified at a depth of 1.2m bgl. A north-south aligned linear concrete beam (**205**), set in brown sandy soil with occasional crushed red brick and mortar, was recorded. These concrete beams were 0.3m apart, 0.1m deep and 0.2m wide. Following removal of the concrete structure an east-west aligned vault was found to be sealed by



the concrete flooring. Vault **206** consisted of a single skin of handmade, un-frogged red bricks, with the interior of the vault painted white (**Plate 11**). Vault **206** was identified at a depth of 1.40m bgl and no skeletal remains or coffins were identified. The excavation was halted once the vault was uncovered due to safety concerns.

- 4.5.4 Within **Trenches 1** and **2** several ledger stones were recorded above vault **206** at a depth of 1.2m bgl and served to cap the vault (**Appendix 2, Gravestone no. 2, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, and 20**).
- 4.5.5 **Trench 3** identified the same concrete beam and flooring (**305**) as seen in **Trench 2**. As with floor **206** the north-south aligned concrete beams were recorded 0.3m apart, 0.8m deep and 0.2m wide, at a depth of 1.2m bgl (**Figure 10**). No other significant archaeological deposits were identified following the lifting of the floor.
- 4.5.6 **Trench 4** again identified this same church flooring. Once removed an east-west aligned vault was found to be sealed by the concrete flooring. Vault **406** consisted of a single skin of handmade, un-frogged red bricks, with the interior of the vault being painted white (**Figure 10, Plate 11**). Vault **406** was identified at a depth of 1.40m bgl and no skeletal remains or coffins were identified. The excavation was halted once the vault was uncovered due to safety concerns.
- 4.5.7 **Trench 5** identified the same concrete beam and flooring as seen in **Trench 2**. As with floor **206** the north-south aligned concrete beams were recorded 0.3m apart, 0.1m deep and 0.2m wide, at a depth of 1.2m bgl (**Figure 10**). No other significant archaeological deposits were identified following the lifting of the floor.
- 4.5.8 **Trenches 7** and **8** again identified the concrete floor of the Victorian church. However, within these trenches the concrete beams were east-west orientated but retained the same dimensions as in **Trenches 2-5**. **Trenches 7** and **8** also recorded sections of the sandstone wall for the church (**Figure 12**). The 1m wide walls (**704/804**) consisted of green and red sandstone orthogones bonded with pinkish sandy lime mortar. The church wall survived from 0.7m bgl to a depth of 2.5m bgl (16.87m aOD). The interior wall was painted with different colours (pink, yellow, green, blue, white) with stones apparently being reused, as evidenced by traces of plaster and fragments of red tile incorporated into the structure. It is conceivable that some of these reused elements may have originated from the medieval church which occupied the Site, however, it was impossible to investigate further at this depth due to safety concerns. This east-west sandstone wall forms the southern wall of the Victorian church.
- 4.5.9 **Trenches 9, 12** and **13a** were located over Evaluation Trench 1 from the Wessex Archaeology 2014 archaeological evaluation. **Trenches 9, 12** and **13a** identified several structures relating to the Victorian church floor (**Figure 13**). Concrete beams **13a05, 904** (both north-south aligned) and **1206** (east-west aligned) all served as floor supports and are identical to those recorded in **Trench 2**. A pair of stone slabs (**1210**) measuring 1.37m by 0.55m were inlaid into the concrete floor. Several brick structures were also identified within the construction of the floor. Concrete beam **13a05** incorporated a red brick facing (**905, 13a04**) on its western façade. This facing was two skins thick and made of the same hand-made bricks as the vaults recorded in **Trench 2**. Red brick structures **1211, 1212, 1208** and **1205** defined the four walls of a brick lined burial shaft (**Plate 12**) excavated to a depth of 1.65m below the capping ledger stones (**Gravestone no. 14, 15, 16, Appendix 2**). The burial shaft consisted of two skins of handmade, un-frogged red bricks and was capped by ledger stones **1209**. Red brick structure **1207**, a single skin of red bricks built on to red brick shaft wall **1208**, was also recorded.

Immediately to the south of concrete beam **904**, red brick structure **1204** was recorded. This north-south aligned wall formed an extension to a brick burial shaft defined by **1205**, **1208**, **1209**, **1212** and **1211** (**Figure 13**, **Plate 12**). Structure **1204** was three skins thick and constructed from the same bricks as found in the adjacent vault. Ledger stone **1209** (**Appendix 2**, **Gravestone no. 15**, **16**) was lifted and the shaft grave investigated. The fill (**1214**) was heavily disturbed and contained disarticulated human remains. The human bones were recovered for reburial. Grave fill **1214** contained animal bones, a clay pipe piece, glass and post-medieval pottery in addition to the disturbed human remains.

- 4.5.10 **Trench 10** again identified this same church flooring. Once removed an east-west aligned vault was found to be sealed by the concrete flooring. Vault **1005** consisted of a single skin of handmade, un-frogged red bricks, with the interior wall of the vault painted white (**Plate 13**). Vault **1005** was identified at a depth of 1.40m bgl and no skeletal remains or coffins were identified. The excavation was halted once the vault was uncovered due to safety concerns.
- 4.5.11 **Trench 11** was located over Evaluation Trench 2 from the Wessex Archaeology 2014 archaeological evaluation. **Trench 11** identified sandstone wall **1105** (corresponding to wall **2007** of the evaluation), which was east-west aligned, 1m wide and extended to over 2.6m bgl (**Figure 14**, **Plate 14**). Wall **1105** was constructed of a mix of red and green sandstone orthogons, and was bonded with pinkish sandy lime mortar. Some stones had been reused, as evidenced by traces of mis-matched plaster and paint on the interior face. In addition, fragments of red tile had been incorporated into the structure. This east-west sandstone wall formed the southern wall of the Victorian church and was the same structure identified in **Trenches 7** and **8**. The foundations of wall **1105** were not reached due to safety concerns. The proposed pile was located directly over sandstone wall **1105** but was allowed to remain in this position due to the preservation of the church wall in several other locations across the Site.
- 4.5.12 **Trench 13** identified an uninscribed slab of stone incorporated into the flooring of the church. In order to further expose the slab and for safety reasons the trench was merged with **Trench 17-20**. Stone slab **2003** was reached at a depth of 0.7m bgl (**see Section 4.5.17**).
- 4.5.13 **Trench 14** identified the southern wall (**1406**) of the Victorian church in **Trenches 7**, **8** and **11**. The dimensions and fabric remained consistent with those recorded elsewhere on Site and was identified at a depth of 0.2m bgl (18.82m aOD) (**Figure 15**). The deposits north of the wall, representing the interior of the church, consisted of red brick building debris (**1403**) and were clearly associated with the demolition of the church. Outside of the church, to the south of wall **1406**, a layer of brown silty sand (**1404**) was recorded. This deposit contained no human remains.
- 4.5.14 **Trench 15** was located over Evaluation Trench 4 of the 2013 Worcester Archaeology evaluation. **Trench 15** identified the southern wall (**1511**) of the Victorian church identified in **Trenches 7**, **8**, **11** and **14**. The dimensions and fabric remained consistent with those recorded elsewhere on Site and was identified at a depth of 0.6m bgl (18.50m aOD). At the western edge of the trench, wall **1511** turned ninety degrees and ran south-north for 1m before extending beyond the limits of excavation (**Figure 4**). This realignment formed the eastern wall of the Victorian church. A brick pavement (**1507**) measuring 2m by 1.6m and two courses thick was identified in the northern half of the trench. Culvert (**1505**) was also identified. Both features were recorded at a depth of 1.2m bgl and were associated with the Victorian church. Victorian church wall **1511** sat

directly on top of a sandstone buttress **1506**, identified as the probable remains of the medieval church which occupied the Site. Red sandstone structure **1506** measured 0.7m by 0.7m and abutted the Victorian wall at a depth of 1m bgl. It seems likely that the medieval buttress was utilised as part of the foundation for the Victorian church. The medieval buttress and later Victorian structures was sealed by former graveyard soil **1504**. Given this relationship it seems likely that within the locale of **Trench 15** the soil disturbed by the construction of the Victorian church was removed and redeposited on Site once the Victorian church walls had been erected. The reburied (but not previously analysed) skeletal remains of the Worcester Archaeology evaluation (2013) as well as additional human bones from deposit **1504** were analysed and prepared for reburial.

- 4.5.15 The proposed pile location for **Trench 15** would have impacted on medieval church buttress **1506** and after consultation between Wessex Archaeology, Cathy Patrick (CgMs) and James Dinn (WCC) it was agreed to adjust the pile location. As such, **Trench 15** was extended 1.5m to the east. The extension to **Trench 15** uncovered the remains of the City Wall at a depth of 1.4m bgl, the archaeological results of this extension were discussed in **Section 4.3.2** of this report.
- 4.5.16 **Trench 16** identified the eastern wall of the Victorian church ( **Plate 15**). This was made up of sandstone foundation **1606** (= **2020**) and brick structures **1604** and **1605** (= **2021**). A red brick arch formed part of structure **1604** and was exposed immediately beneath the bedding material for the car park at a depth of 0.3m bgl (18.90m aOD). A layer of brown sand (**1603**) was identified abutting the exterior face of wall **1604-1605** and represented a medieval graveyard soil disturbed by the construction of the Victorian Church. Layer **1603** contained abundant human bone fragments and a human skull. Both the church wall and layer **1603** were excavated to a depth of 2.7m bgl 16.45m aOD). Excavation was halted at this depth as natural sterile clay **1607** was reached.
- 4.5.17 **Trenches 17-20** were merged to form an extended excavation area (**Figure 9**). Excavation was halted at a depth of 3m bgl (16.30m aOD) as natural clays were reached at this depth.
- 4.5.18 Fragments of a red sandstone walls consisting of a section of two stones (**2029**) and a short portion of wall (**2028**) were recorded at a depth of 1.25m bgl (18.01m aOD) (**Figure 9, Plate 16**). These wall structures predated the Victorian Church and were of possible medieval origin (see **Section 4.4.2**).
- 4.5.19 Skeleton **SK2001** was identified at a similar depth to wall **2028** (**Figure 10, Plate 17**). The inhumation was east-west orientated and a grave cut (**2031**) was identified in brown silt **2032**, within a probable medieval burial level. To maintain a safe working area the piling trench was extended into the excavated area of **Trenches 9, 12, 13 and 13a**. Given that the piling would have disturbed skeleton **SK2001**, the inhumation was recorded *in situ*, lifted, analysed and prepared for reburial.
- 4.5.20 Four east-west aligned red brick vaults associated with the Victorian church were identified immediately below the concrete floor of the church (**Figures 10 and 11, Plate 18**). Vaults **2022, 2023, 2024 and 2033** were constructed abutting an associated red brick retaining wall (**2030**). Wall **2030** was 0.85m in width and recorded at a depth of 1.8m to 2.7m bgl. The vaults were of a simpler construction than other single standing vaults across the Site and not white washed on the interior faces as with vaults **206, 406, 1005 and 2208**. The vaults were constructed using a single skin un-frogged red bricks and constructed back to back with only a single skin of bricks dividing the vaults. The fill



of the vaults consisted of a brown silty sand (**2011**) with disarticulated human remains recorded.

- 4.5.21 The eastern wall of the Victorian church (**2020/2021**) was recorded at the eastern edge of the excavation area (**Figure 10**). Sandstone foundation **2020** was identical in form to wall **1606** described in **Section 4.5.16**. A parallel red brick wall (**2006**) was recorded 1.4m to the west of wall **2020**. Wall **2006** was north-south aligned, 0.4m in width and survived to 1m above its foundations at 17.90m aOD. Wall **2006** represents an internal wall to the Victorian church.
- 4.5.22 Construction cuts **2007** and **2017** for Victorian brick walls **2006** and **2020**, respectively, were identified. The fill of cut **2007** contained abundant charnel, presumably associated with medieval deposits disturbed during the construction of the Victorian church. Cut **2007** was capped by flagstones and reused ledger stones (**Gravestones no. 4-7, 19, Appendix 2**) within flooring layer **2004**. The ledger stones covered an area extending from red brick wall **2006** to the east and south of the excavation area (**Figure 10, Plate 17**).
- 4.5.23 Concrete structures associated with the Victorian church floor were constructed on top of these ledger stones and stone slabs. The southern part of the trench consisted of a concrete platform (**1905**), probably a step, with three circular features, perhaps to hold posts for a railing, dividing it into two spaces (**Figure 10**). The south eastern corner of **1905** was lined by red bricks and an imprint (**1912**) of a possible additional step. A thin concrete surface (**1906**) filled the 0.8m wide gap to an 'L'-shaped concrete beam (**1907**), which was identical to other concrete structures within the footprint of the Victorian Church.
- 4.5.24 At a depth of 0.2-0.4m bgl a layer of red brick building debris from the demolition of the Victorian Church contained a part of a sandstone window frame (**1911**). Window glass of blue and green colour and window lead was also identified.
- 4.5.25 **Trench 21** was flanked on the northern and eastern side by sandstone foundation walls similar in construction and fabric to other walls of the Victorian church across the Site (**Figure 16**). On both sandstone walls **2104** and **2105** the remnants of white paint was visible. The north-south aligned wall consisted of a red sandstone wall foundation (**2105**) which was excavated to a depth of 1.75m bgl (17.47m aOD). On top of this sandstone foundation was a superstructure of two courses of red brick (**2104**), which was bonded with a yellow mortar. The east-west aligned sandstone wall foundation (**2106**) was of similar depth and a width to **2104**. A rectangular opening in this wall (**2110**) had been blocked in the lower part with a lintel (**2111**) and a red brick structure (**2112**) was built into the upper part of this opening (**Figure 16, Plate 19**). At a depth of 1.75m bgl a ledger stone associated with the *Chamberlain* family was recovered (**Gravestone no. 1, Appendix 2, Plate 22**). This ledgerstone and surrounding structures represents the possible entrance to a crypt associated with the Chamberlain family. No evidence for a grave was found beneath the *in situ* ledgerstone, indicating the remains were housed elsewhere within the church and presumably removed for reburial during the demolition of the Victorian Church. The gravestone was removed for safe keeping and the associated walls left *in situ* as the piling point did not immediately affected the structure.
- 4.5.26 **Trench 22** identified a sandstone foundation (**2205**) similar in structure and fabric to other parts of the Victorian Church wall foundation on Site (**Figure 17**). The wall formed the northern wall of the Victorian church, was 0.9m wide and extended to a depth of 2.2m bgl (17.05m aOD). To the north of the church wall a red brick vault (**2208**) had

been constructed. The truncated vault was recorded at a depth of 1.40m to 2.40m bgl and was of similar construction to other vaults identified with the Victorian church. No human remains were identified.

- 4.5.27 **Trench 56** was recorded as part of the watching brief on utility services associated with the development. A section of the medieval city wall (**5614**) was identified within **Trench 56**, and has been discussed separately within **Section 4.3.12**. The remaining structures within the trench were associated with the vicarage attached to the Victorian church (**Figure 8**). Wall **5620** (18.51m aOD) represented the western wall of the vicarage, with east-west aligned walls abutting this western wall and extending to the east. Wall **5620** was constructed of un-frogged red brick and measured 0.34m in width (two skins) with three courses surviving. The interior surfaces had a white render. Internal walls **5621** and **5625** were also recorded as well as associated red brick drain **5623**. At the southern extent of the trench red brick surfaces **5605** and **5608** were recorded in section (**Figure 8**), extending to the west of **Trench 56**. Both surfaces would appear to be outside of the boundary wall for the Victorian church (**Figure 3**) and it is unclear what they are associated with.

#### 4.6 Trenches associated with post-medieval pottery works and Victorian housing

- 4.6.1 In **Trenches 35-38, 41, 42, 44** and **46-53** the excavation was stopped due to live services at a depth of around 1.2m blg. No archaeology was identified in these trenches (**Figures 1 and 2**). Of interest was a small group of cups and bowls apparently produced at the local Royal Worcester porcelain factory for the Midland Grand Hotel, presumably located at St Pancras in London (1873-1935), within **Trench 52**. The vessels were apparently discarded within the demolition layer **5203**. A similar dump of material including pottery wasters and kiln fabric was identified in **Trench 54** within layer **5403** (see **Section 4.6.2**).

- 4.6.2 **Trench 54** was recorded as part of the watching brief on utility services associated with the development. The only archaeological structure identified was brick drain **5404** constructed using reclaimed firebricks (**Figure 18**). The reclaimed firebricks were presumably salvaged from the post-medieval pottery works situated to the west. The drain itself is most likely to be associated with the pottery given its position well north of the Victorian church. An assemblage of pottery wasters and kiln debris was recovered from layer **5403**, through which drain **5405** was cut.

- 4.6.3 **Trench 57** was recorded as part of the watching brief on utility services associated with the development. At the northeast limit of the trench red brick walls **5705** and **5706** were identified, running on a northwest-southeast alignment, immediately below the bedding material for the car park (**Figure 19, Plate 20**). Wall **5705** was a single course deep, 0.25m wide and constructed of un-frogged red bricks. Wall **5706** was located 1.2m to the northeast and ran parallel to **5705**. Wall **5706** was three courses deep, 0.5m wide and constructed of the same un-frogged red brick. Both walls are in all likelihood associated with Victorian development to the north of the Victorian church and associated vicarage (**Figure 3**), with **5706** acting as a structural wall for a residence and **5705** a more ephemeral structure within the courtyards to the rear.

#### 4.7 Trenches with no significant archaeology

- 4.7.1 **Trenches 23-30, 34, 39**, located to the north of the Victorian church and west of the city wall contained no archaeological features, artefacts or human remains (**Figures 1 and 2**).

- 4.7.2 **Trenches 31-33** contained red brick walls made of frogged brick. The walls date to the 20<sup>th</sup> century and are not related to any of the archaeological features on Site. **Trench 33** identified a wall of un-frogged red brick. The isolation and distance of this structure to the Victorian church did not imply an immediate connection between the two features (**Figures 1 and 2**).
- 4.7.3 **Trench 55** was recorded as part of the watching brief on utility services associated with the development (**Figure 1**). No archaeology was identified below the bedding layers of the car park.

## 5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the watching brief associated with the piling trenches (**Trenches 1-53**), augmenting the assemblage recovered from the earlier evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2014b). The range of material is similar to the earlier assemblage: the date range is predominantly post-medieval, with small quantities of Romano-British and medieval material.
- 5.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Table 1**.
- 5.1.3 A small quantity of finds was recovered during the watching brief on utility services (**Trenches 54-57**), deriving from five contexts. All datable finds are post-medieval, and a significant proportion of the assemblage consists of waste from porcelain manufacture.
- 5.1.4 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Table 2**.

### 5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 Of the 67 sherds of pottery recovered, three are Romano-British, two medieval, and the remainder post-medieval. Condition of the assemblage is variable: Romano-British and medieval sherds are small and have suffered higher levels of abrasion than the post-medieval wares; some, if not all, of these sherds can be regarded as residual in post-medieval contexts.
- 5.2.2 The assemblage of the piling trench watching brief (**Appendix 3**) and of the utility service watching brief (**Appendix 4**) has been quantified by fabric type (using the Worcestershire fabric type series) within each context.

#### *Romano-British*

- 5.2.3 The three Romano-British sherds, all undiagnostic body sherds, comprise one coarse greyware (Worcestershire Fabric 15; post-medieval context **2011**), and two oxidised wares, of which one very small, abraded sherd (from context **4510**) is likely to be an Oxfordshire colour coated ware (Fabric 29); the other sherd, a sandy oxidised ware (Fabric 13) came from post-medieval context **1803**.

### *Medieval*

- 5.2.4 The two medieval sherds both came from post-medieval context **2011**. Both are jar rims in Worcester-type sandy unglazed ware (Fabric 55), which has a wide date range (late 11<sup>th</sup> to mid 14<sup>th</sup> century).

### *Post-medieval*

- 5.2.5 The remaining 62 sherds are post-medieval. The majority appear to belong to the earlier post-medieval period, from late 15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Wares represented include Cistercian type ware (Fabric 72), coarse redwares (Fabric 78, including variant 78.1), Midlands Yellow ware (fabric 77) and Staffordshire-type marbled slipware (fabric 91). Diagnostic sherds include two jar rims, a large bowl rim with side handle, a straight-sided jar/bowl rim and a strap handle, all in fabric 78. The five sherds in fabric 91 are all from platters and include one rim with scalloped edge.
- 5.2.6 These early post-medieval wares provide the sole dating evidence for contexts **1214** (late 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century) and **2206** (broadly post-medieval), but the majority of sherds occurred in contexts **2011** and **4504** which also contained later wares, comprising modern refined whitewares (Fabric 85) and porcelain (Fabric 83). The redware sherds from **4504** also included one probably from a modern flowerpot.
- 5.2.7 Of interest is a small group of porcelain cups and small bowls from context **5203**, with simple lustre decoration and bearing the mark of the Midland Grand Hotel. This is presumably the hotel located at St Pancras in London (1873-1935), and these may therefore be wares produced for the hotel by the Royal Worcester porcelain factory, but discarded as waste before use. Four conjoining sherds from a porcelain biscuit ware cup were recovered from context **2025**.
- 5.2.8 Contexts **5502**, **5503** and **5504** produced post-medieval wares almost exclusively dating up to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, with two creamware sherds (Fabric 84) from context **5503**. These include redwares, some black-glazed (Fabric 78, including variant 78.1); three of these sherds have trailed slipware decoration. There are two sherds of North Devon gravel-tempered ware (Fabric 75). Buff wares are also represented (Fabric 91), including both marbled slipwares (all from flatware forms) and manganese mottled wares. The remaining sherds from these three contexts comprise stonewares, both white salt glaze, including a jug handle (Fabric 81.5), and other probable Staffordshire products (Fabric 81.7).
- 5.2.9 Sherds from **5403** are later in date (19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century), and include a group of porcelain, almost certainly of Worcester manufacture (Fabric 83.1), and a small group of biscuit wares. The same forms are seen in both biscuit and glazed wares: plates, cylindrical fluted cups, and small hemispherical bowls. Other wares from this context comprise pearlware and whitewares, including transfer-printed sherds and a plain cylindrical jar (Fabric 85), and a single sherd of feldspathic-glazed stoneware (Fabric 81.4).

## **5.3 Other ceramics**

- 5.3.1 This category includes two groups of fragments. The first comes from context **5627**, which produced 56 fragments of a stoneware water closet pan, feldspathic-glazed with a white interior, which dates from between c. 1831 (introduction of feldspathic glazes) and c. 1870, when these 'long hopper' pans were superseded (Green 1999, 172, fig. 142, no. 432).

5.3.2 The second group comprises fragments of saggars and other kiln furniture, recovered largely from context **5403**, and deriving from porcelain manufacture. The saggars are made in a coarse, cream-coloured fabric; they are cylindrical, and were clearly made in different sizes – diameters range from 280mm to over 510mm, and heights from 80mm to 200mm. Some saggarr fragments have external or internal glaze coatings, and the bases are coated with glaze residues; the unglazed saggars would have been used in the biscuit firing, and the glazed fragment in the second, glost firing.

5.3.3 The accompanying kiln furniture consists of three types. Most common are fragments of stilt rings; these appear to be made in the same clay body used for the porcelain. Again, these are in varying sizes: diameters range from 90mm to 200mm. There is one short, triangular-sectioned bar fragment in the same clay, possibly from a stilt. Finally, there are a few small bar fragments, more irregularly made in the same clay as the saggars. This range of kiln furniture is common to the manufacture of any fineware pottery requiring separate glost firings, which was based on the principle of support and separation with the minimum of contact (see, for example, Barker 1990, 122-8, 134-9. fig. 19, plates 39-43).

#### 5.4 Ceramic building material

5.4.1 This category includes fragments of roof tile (10), probable floor tile (1), and drainpipe (4). Four of the roof tile fragments are medieval (two from **2011** and two from **4504**, both post-medieval contexts), while the remaining six are post-medieval, including two pantile fragments (contexts **1803**, **2011**, **4504**). One unglazed fragment, possibly from a floor tile, came from context **1803**, while four glazed fragments from **4504** are probably from a modern drainpipe.

5.4.2 One fragment of medieval roof tile from **5502**, and a modern small square wall tile from **5403** were retained.

#### 5.5 Clay pipe

5.5.1 The clay pipe consists largely of plain stem fragments. There are three datable bowls, all from **4504** (one dated c. 1640-70 and two c. 1660-80); and one stem fragment from **2011**, with a long forward-pointing spur, can also be dated (c. 1760-1800).

5.5.2 A small plain clay pipe stem fragment was retained from context **5503**.

#### 5.6 Glass

5.6.1 The glass includes both vessel and window glass, and a few pieces of glass waste. The vessel glass all derives from containers, and consists largely of green bottle glass of late 17<sup>th</sup> century date or later. Diagnostic pieces include two bases and a rim/neck from **2011**, representing 'mallet' forms (c.1725-60; Dumbrell 1983); and a number of base fragments from **4504**, representing 'squat cylindrical' forms (c.1740-1830; *ibid.*). There is also a small octagonal bottle in green glass from **2011**, and a small fragment, possibly from a phial, from **4504**.

5.6.2 Five small fragments were identified as window, one certainly modern (**1905**) and the other four of slightly earlier (post-medieval) date (**2011**, **4504**).

5.6.3 All fragments of glass described in **Appendix 4** are from post-medieval green wine bottles; this includes one basal fragment (**5503**), from an 'onion' or 'mallet' form, with a date range of late 17<sup>th</sup> to mid 18<sup>th</sup> century.

## 5.7 Metalwork

5.7.1 Apart from coffin furniture, the metalwork comprises one coin, two iron objects and six lead objects. The coin (from **4504**) is a late 18<sup>th</sup> century 'cartwheel' penny. The two iron objects comprise a large tanged knife and a possible chisel, both from **2011**. The lead includes four fragments of window (**1903**, **2011**), one sheet offcut (**1903**) and a miscellaneous waste fragment (**1803**).

## 5.8 Animal bone

5.8.1 The faunal assemblage includes identifiable bones of cattle, sheep and pig. The condition is generally fair; only one bone survived complete, and others have suffered varying levels of fragmentation and abrasion. No butchery marked were noted.

5.8.2 **5503** and **5504** contained a small quantity of animal bone (including cattle and sheep).

## 5.9 Other finds

5.9.1 Other finds comprise two small fragments of wall plaster, both monochrome (white and pale green respectively); one stone fragment, probably from a paving slab; one oyster shell, and two small fragments of ironworking slag. None of these items are closely datable.

5.9.2 A modern metal hair slide was retained from **5503**.

**Table 1: Trenches 1-54, finds by context (number / weight in grammes)**

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Clay Pipe	Glass	Metal (no.)	Pottery	Other finds (no.)
1803		3/687		1 / 2	1 lead	1/10	2 plaster; 1 stone
1903					3 lead		
1905				4/7			
2007							
2008	1/19						
2011	12/405	4/764	9/21	6/475	2 iron; 2 lead	17/849	
2025						4/26	
2206						1/86	
4504	1/79	8/507	14/55	25/464	1 coin	21/284	1 shell; 2 slag
4510						1/1	
5203						20/757	
1214	10/235		1/1	1/29		2/23	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>24/738</b>	<b>15/1958</b>	<b>24/77</b>	<b>37/977</b>	<b>1 coin; 2 iron; 6 lead</b>	<b>67/2036</b>	

CBM = ceramic building material

**Table 2: Trenches 54-57, finds by context (number / weight in grammes)**

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Glass	Other Ceramic	Pottery	Other Finds
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5403		1/7		67/13,757	50/520	
5502		1/23			4/56	
5503	38/517		3/144	2/4	19/210	1 metal; 1 clay pipe
5504	1/8		3/43	1/8	23/390	
5627				68/3246		
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>39/525</b>	<b>2/30</b>	<b>6/187</b>	<b>138/17,015</b>	<b>96/1176</b>	

## 6 SKELETAL ANALYSIS AND COFFIN FURNISHINGS

### 6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The archaeological watching brief exposed the articulated remains of five adult individuals and a large quantity of disturbed and re-deposited disarticulated skeletal elements, representing a minimum number of 51 adults and ten non-adults. The following report summarises the findings of low-resolution osteological analysis undertaken on-Site during the watching brief. Overall, the bone was in good condition with varying degrees of fragmentation.

### 6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 All osteological analysis was completed on Site. Adult age estimates were derived from degenerative changes to the physical morphology of the pubic symphysis (Todd 1921; Suchey and Brooks 1990,) auricular surface (Lovejoy et al 1985) and the degree of wear on the occlusal dental enamel (Miles 1962).

6.2.2 Biological sex of the adults was determined from sex-specific characteristics of the skull and pelvis (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). Each skeleton, where possible, was assigned a sex category of either male (M), probable male (M?), female (F) or probable female (F?). Individuals of undetermined biological sex were recorded as 'unknown'. Stature estimates were calculated from femoral length using the regression formulae for white European males and females published by Trotter and Gleser (1952).

6.2.3 Skeletal development (Bass 1995; Schwartz 1995) and diaphyseal long bone length (Scheuer et al 1980; Scheuer and Black 2000) were utilised to assign age-at-death of the non-adult skeletal material.

### 6.3 Articulated Skeletons

6.3.1 **Skeleton 2001:** 50% of a well preserved adult male aged 20 to 30 years. The skull, torso, pectoral girdle, upper limbs, pelvic girdle and left femur were in-situ, but the lower limbs were not present due to post-depositional disturbance. The left femoral length of 46.6cm provides an estimated stature of 172.3 cm  $\pm$  3.27. This individual exhibited dental caries on two teeth. No other pathological conditions were observed.

6.3.2 **Skeleton 4501:** Less than 25% of an otherwise well preserved adult male aged over 40 years, exhibiting limited cortical erosion. The surviving skeletal remains consist of the skull, torso, left and right carpals and phalanges and left tibia shaft fragment. The skull was positioned on a sandstone and brick layer and is possibly a re-deposited articulated individual. The left gleno-humeral joint and eleven vertebrae exhibited osteophytic lipping consistent with degenerative joint disease. Thickening of the surviving fragments of mandible, parietal, occipital and right clavicle is indicative of Paget's disease, a

condition of uncertain aetiology typically associated with older adults, affecting 2-3% of individuals aged over 40 years (Aufderheide and Rodriguez Martin 2006). However, a radiograph would be necessary to confirm such diagnosis.

- 6.3.3 **Skeleton 4502:** Right upper limb, hand and femur of an adult individual of undeterminable age or sex that extended into the un-excavated northern section of **Trench 45**. This skeleton was located immediately above of **skeleton 4503**.
- 6.3.4 **Skeleton 4503:** Right upper limb, hand, lower limb and foot of adult individual of undeterminable age and sex. The rest of the skeleton extends into the northern section of **Trench 45**. This individual is positioned immediately below **skeleton 4502** and above **skeleton 4504**. The right femur had been disturbed by post-depositional disturbance.
- 6.3.5 **Skeleton 4504:** Right upper limb, hand, lower limb and foot of adult individual of undeterminable age and sex. The rest of the skeleton extends into the northern section of **Trench 45**. This individual is positioned immediately below **skeleton 4503**. The right femur had been disturbed by post-depositional disturbance.
- 6.3.6 A burials catalogue can be found within **Appendix 5**.

#### 6.4 Disarticulate human remains

- 6.4.1 A full inventory of the disarticulated remains recovered during the watching brief is contained within the Site archive.
- 6.4.2 The minimum number of individuals (MNI) represented by the disarticulated material was calculated from the most commonly occurring skeletal element in accordance to the methodology outlined in McKinley (2004).
- 6.4.3 The most common element within the assemblage is the large and clearly identifiable femur. Each femur was assigned a completeness score for the proximal and distal thirds and mid-shaft of the diaphysis. A summary of this information is provided in **Table 3**. The most frequently present zone of bone is the proximal third of the right femur, totalling 49 elements. This plus the number of un-sided right elements divided by two provides an MNI of 51 adult individuals.
- 6.4.4 A catalogue of disarticulated elements can be found within **Appendix 6**.

**Table 3: Representation of femoral bones in the Severn Street, Worcester disarticulated assemblage.**

Side	Zone		
	Proximal	Midshaft	Distal
<b>Left</b>	46	82	47
<b>Right</b>	49	89	47
<b>Unsided</b>	4	5	4

- 6.4.5 A total of 13 immature femurs, representing ten individuals can be further sub-divided into three adolescents, two foetal/neonates, one infant, two children aged between 2 and



11 years and the unfused distal diaphyseal fragments of a further two non-adults of undeterminable age.

## 6.5 Age and Sex

6.5.1 To provide an approximation of the demographic structure of the adult population, age and sex was estimated for all adult iliac blades upon which both the auricular surfaces and greater sciatic notch had survived. Consequently, 48 pelvises could be assigned an age and sex category (**Table 4**).

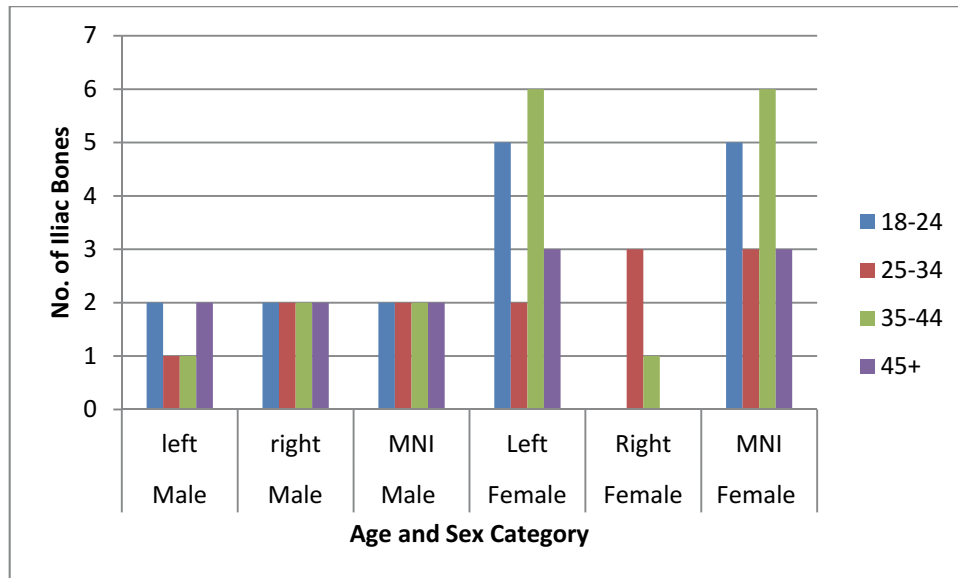


Table 4: The age and sex estimations from disarticulated pelvises

6.5.2 The pelvises of determinable age and sex revealed that an equal representation of males was present in each age category, whereas females show a peak in the young adult (18-24 years) and prime adult females (35-44 years), which is consistent with standard churchyard populations of this period.

## 6.6 Stature

6.6.1 Stature calculations were possible for 11 femoral bones from adults of undeterminable biological sex. **Table 4** summarises the metric data for each bone and the associated stature estimate for both males and females separately and as an average of the two.

**Table 5: Summary of stature estimates from femoral length recovered from Severn Street, Worcester disarticulated skeletal assemblage**

Length (cm)	Male Stature (cm)	Male Minimum Height (cm)	Male Maximum Height (cm)	Female Stature (cm)	Female Minimum Height (cm)	Female Maximum Height (cm)	Average Height (cm)
32.9	139.7	136.4	143.0	135.4	131.6	139.1	137.6
39.6	155.7	152.4	158.9	151.9	148.2	155.6	153.8
40.9	158.8	155.5	162.0	155.1	151.4	158.8	157.0
42.8	163.3	160.0	166.5	159.8	156.1	163.5	161.6
43.4	164.7	161.4	168.0	161.3	157.6	165.0	163.0

44.1	166.4	163.1	169.6	163.0	159.3	166.7	164.7
45.0	168.5	165.2	171.8	165.3	161.5	169.0	166.9
45.7	170.2	166.9	173.4	167.0	163.3	170.7	168.6
45.7	170.2	166.9	173.4	167.0	163.3	170.7	168.6
45.7	170.2	166.9	173.4	167.0	163.3	170.7	168.6
45.8	170.4	167.1	173.7	167.2	163.5	170.9	168.8
46.5	172.1	168.8	175.4	169.0	165.2	172.7	170.6

- 6.6.2 The stature estimates derived from the articulated and disarticulated remains are consistent with the lower end of the range for post-medieval England (males =  $171 \pm 3$  cm (5 ft. 7 inches); females =  $160 \pm 4$  cm (5 ft. 3 inches) calculated by Roberts and Cox (2003: 308).

## 6.7 Coffin furnishings

- 6.7.1 A summary of the coffin furnishings assemblage is provided in **Appendix 7**.
- 6.7.2 Thirty nine iron grips (coffin handles) were recovered during archaeological monitoring. Fourteen of these grips were identical to types 2a and 2b (1763 to 1837) from the Christ Church Spitalfield's catalogue (Reeve and Adams 1993, microfiche 3). Two grips matched type CCS 1a (1747-1847). These grip designs are a common find in 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century cemeteries and churchyards. Two plain grips had the same outline as CCS8, but do not have any pattern. A flower motif, similar to that seen on CCS types 4 and 5, was observed on a further grip, but was too corroded to confidently assign it to either design. The remaining twenty grips were unidentifiable. Twenty three of the grips were still attached to unidentifiable fragments of iron grip plate.
- 6.7.3 In addition to the iron furnishings, a large copper alloy (brass) grip plate was recovered attached to a partial fragment of an elaborately designed copper alloy grip (**Plate 21**). The grip was moulded and presented a design of a coiled string of beads. The grip plate had a diameter of 20.0 cm and portrayed the two cherub faces and leaf border of CCS3 (1768-1842) (Reeve and Adams 1993, microfiche 2).
- 6.7.4 The presence of upholstery studs indicates the use of fabric to adorn the outside of the coffins. Such elaboration of the coffins with decorative grip plates and upholstery coverings was a common practice in 17<sup>th</sup> century England, and became increasingly ornate throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> (Litten 1991: 106).

## 6.8 Summary and recommendations

- 6.8.1 The mixed demography of the skeletal remains and coffin furniture assemblage are consistent with the typical churchyard cemetery of this period. The presence of both iron and brass grips and grip plates (in combination with the discovery of shaft graves on the site) indicate socio-economic variability within the churchyard.
- 6.8.2 The coffin furniture assemblage revealed no unique designs, and those that were recovered are the most commonly occurring in standard churchyard burial grounds of this period (Mahoney-Swales et al. 2011). The common nature of the assemblage and the poor preservation of any grips and plates which could not be identified would prevent further analysis.

## 7 DISCUSSION

### 7.1 Summary

- 7.1.1 Sections of the medieval city wall were identified in **Trenches 15, 40, 43, 45** and **56**. The best preserved section of the wall was recorded in **Trench 45**. The base of the wall was 0.83m wide and constructed of three skins of sandstone bedded in pinkish white mortar with coarse white sand particles. At a depth of 1.2m bgl the city wall narrowed to a width of 0.5m.
- 7.1.2 The city wall ran on a southwest to northeast alignment between **Trenches 15** and **40** before turning slightly to a south to north alignment within **Trench 56** (**Figure 2**). The entire length of the city wall recorded on Site had its upper courses replaced with unfrogged red brick in a post-medieval phase of construction. Within **Trench 45**, ten courses of a red brick wall bonded with white mortar were recorded. The 1886 Worcester Town map (**Figure 3**) records the eastern boundary wall for the Victorian graveyard along this exact alignment and it seems highly likely this post-medieval phase of construction relates to this structure.
- 7.1.3 The confirmed route of the city wall matches closely with the route hypothesised prior to excavation (**Figure 20**). The proposed route of the wall turns ninety degrees beyond the southern limit of excavation, to run east–west. The confirmed route of the city wall kinks slightly to the southwest at the southern limit of the excavation area which may be indicative of this proposed ninety degree change of orientation. The excavation cannot prove this conclusively however.
- 7.1.4 The entire width of the city wall was at no point exposed within a single trench. The east and west faces were exposed at differing depths within **Trenches 43** and **56**, suggesting a minimum width to the city wall of 1.4m. The city wall however, steps inwards at a depth of 1.2m bgl (**Trench 45**) which would mean the upper courses would have been narrower. Contemporary defensive walls were significantly thicker (2.4m at Coventry, 1.9m at Norwich, 2m at Bath; Creighton and Higham 2005). The section of wall excavated during the current phase of works was situated at the southeast corner of the city's defences (**Figure 2**) adjacent to a city gate and tower. It is unclear as to whether the width of the city wall recorded in the current excavation is indicative of the entire length of the city's defensive wall or whether the section exposed and recorded was simply narrower for some unknown reason.
- 7.1.5 Evidence for the medieval church of St. Peter the Great was limited to fragmentary structures within **Trenches 15** and **17-20**. The partial remains of several pink sandstone walls were recorded. However, the construction of the Victorian church would appear to have largely truncated any structural remains for its medieval predecessor. Elements of the medieval church do however appear to have been incorporated into the foundations of the Victorian church. The associated construction cuts for the Victorian church contained a significant amount of charnel, which must derive from the medieval inhabitants of the graveyard and remains buried within the footprint of the medieval church.
- 7.1.6 Remains of Victorian Church of St Peter (1838-1976) and associated vicarage were identified within **Trenches 1-8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 13a, 14, 15, 16, 17-20, 21, 22** and **56**. The northern, eastern and southern sandstone foundations of the Victorian Church were identified along with elements of the red brick structure which sat on these foundations. The majority of the surviving structures identified were associated with the flooring and

red brick vaults which survived the demolition and truncation by the construction of the car park.

- 7.1.7 A complex framework of concrete beams and red brick dividing walls were recorded. Several ledger stones gravestones were incorporated into the Victorian church floor. Red brick burial vaults were identified, several of which were capped with ledgerstones with readable inscriptions.
- 7.1.8 A row of small vaults, possibly used as charnel houses, with capping ledger stones were identified within **Trenches 17-20**, situated at the very eastern end of the church at the eastern extent of the nave. Vaults were also recorded within **Trenches 2, 4, 10 and 9-13**.
- 7.1.9 A ledgerstone associated with the Robert Chamberlain Snr. of the Chamberlain family was recovered *in situ* within **Trench 21**. This ledgerstone and surrounding *in situ* structures represents the possible entrance to a crypt associated with the Chamberlain family. No evidence for a grave cut was found beneath the ledgerstone indicating the remains were housed elsewhere within the church and likely removed during the demolition of the Victorian Church. The Chamberlain family were prominent members of the Worcester community, being owners of the Royal Worcester Porcelain Factory between 1786 and 1851 and employing more than 700 men by 1887.
- 7.1.10 The excavated structures associated with the Victorian Church correlate well with the architects plans (1836-1839) for the nineteenth century rebuild of the church (**Figure 21**). The north-south red brick wall located within **Trenches 17-20** (wall **2006**) correlates with the location of an internal wall separating the Chancel and the Nave. **Skeleton 2001** is located within a very prominent position within the church, being, located around the Altar and Chancel, which would suggest a person of significance. The identified red brick vaults within **Trenches 9, 12, and 13a** are all situated within the Nave. The possible crypt associated with the Chamberlain family, recorded in **Trench 21**, is situated in the North Aisle at the very northeast corner of the church.
- 7.1.11 The Chamberlain family were prominent members of the Worcester community, being owners of the Royal Worcester Porcelain Factory between 1786 and 1851 and employing more than 700 men by 1887. Further links to the nearby Porcelain Factory were identified. Of interest was a small group of cups and bowls apparently produced at the local Royal Worcester Porcelain Factory for the Midland Grand Hotel, presumably located at St Pancras in London (1873-1935), within **Trench 52**. A similar dump of material including pottery wasters and kiln fabric was identified in **Trench 54** along with a brick drain constructed using reclaimed firebricks presumably salvaged from the post-medieval pottery works situated to the west. Given the proximity of the porcelain factory it is likely that this material represents the opportunistic dumping of waste material within the neighbouring area as chance allowed.
- 7.1.12 The skeletal remains recovered from both *in situ* inhumations within **Trenches 20 and 45**, and charnel recovered from throughout the Site, are consistent with the demographic profile expected for the post-medieval period. All of the red brick vaults were empty of *in situ* inhumations and were presumably cleared of inhumations prior to the demolition of then church in the 1970s.

## 7.2 Conclusion

- 7.2.1 The watching brief has been successful in providing an exact location for the route of the medieval city wall through the Site, and ensuring that no sections of this key heritage

asset were destroyed by the residential development. A key section of the city wall was recorded which has demonstrated the constructions methods and various phases of its use, from the medieval period through to its adaptation in the Victorian period and adaptation as the foundation for the eastern graveyard wall. The watching brief has also been able to demonstrate the presence and heavy truncation of the medieval church on Site, and allow the recovery and reburial of *in-situ* human remains missed during the clearance of the Site in the 1970s by the Church of England, as well as large amounts of charnel associated with both the medieval and post-medieval population.

- 7.2.2 The watching brief also allowed the recovery of a ledgerstone associated with Robert Chamberlain Snr., owner of the Royal Worcester Porcelain Factory between 1768 and 1798 and a key figure in the local community.

## **8 STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **8.1 Museum**

- 8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Worcester City Art Gallery and Museum. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project under an accession number to be determined. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

### **8.2 Archive**

- 8.2.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Worcester City Art Gallery and Museum and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; UKIC 2001; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

### **8.3 Discard policy**

- 8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

### **8.4 Security copy**

- 8.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

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#### **On-Line resources**

[http://www.churchplansonline.org/show\\_full\\_image.asp?resource\\_id=02067.tif](http://www.churchplansonline.org/show_full_image.asp?resource_id=02067.tif)





## 10 APPENDICES

### 10.1 Appendix 1: Context descriptions

Trench No. 1		Max depth: 3.0m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
101	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Block paving	0-0.10m
102	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.10 – 0.28m
103	<b>Demolition Layer:</b> Mid pinkish brown sand, abundant red brick	0.28-1.0m
104	Mid greyish brown sand, abundant building debris, tiles, stones	1.0-3.0m
105	<b>Structure:</b> Ledger stones	1.30-1.40m
106	Dense, sterile grey clay	3.0m+

Trench No. 2		Max depth: 3.0m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
201	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0-0.08m
202	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.08 – 0.28m
203	<b>Demolition Layer:</b> Mid pinkish brown sand, abundant red brick	0.28-1.0m
204	Mid greyish brown sand, abundant building debris, tiles, stones	1.0-3.0m
205	<b>Structure:</b> Ledger stones	1.3-1.4m
206	<b>Structure:</b> Late C19th-C20th burial vault. Red unfrogged brick, bonded in sandy mortar, painted white on inside, vaulted ceiling. Empty.	1.4-2.5m
207	Dense, sterile grey clay	3.0m+

Trench No. 3		Max depth: 3.0m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
301	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0-0.08m
302	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.08 – 0.28m
303	<b>Demolition Layer:</b> Mid pinkish brown sand, abundant red brick	0.20-1.0m
304	Mid greyish brown sand, abundant building debris, tiles, stones	1.0-3.0m
305	<b>Structure:</b> Concrete frame structure, part of church flooring	1.3-2.1m
306	Dense, sterile grey clay	3.0m+



Trench No. 4		Max depth: 3.0m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
401	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Block paving	0-0.10m
402	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.10 – 0.28m
403	<b>Demolition Layer:</b> Mid pinkish brown sand, abundant red brick	0.28-1.0m
404	Mid greyish brown sand, abundant building debris, tiles, stones	1.0-3.0m
405	<b>Structure:</b> Late C19th-C20th burial vault. Red unfrogged brick, bonded in sandy mortar, painted white on inside, vaulted ceiling. Empty.	1.3-2.1m
406	Dense, sterile grey clay	3.0m+

Trench No. 5		Max depth: 3.0m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
501	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0-0.08m
502	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.08 – 0.28m
503	<b>Demolition Layer:</b> Mid pinkish brown sand, abundant red brick	0.28-1.0m
504	Mid greyish brown sand, abundant building debris, tiles, stones	1.0-3.0m
505	<b>Structure:</b> Concrete frame structure, part of church flooring, north-south aligned	1.3-2.1m
506	Dense, sterile grey clay	3.0m+

Trench No. 6		Max depth: 3.0m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
601	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Block paving	0-0.10m
602	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.10 – 0.28m
603	<b>Demolition Layer:</b> Mid pinkish brown sand, abundant red brick	0.28–1.0m
604	Mid greyish brown sand, abundant building debris, tiles, stones	1.0-3.0m
605	Dense, sterile grey clay	3.0m +

Trench No. 7		Max depth: 3.0m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
701	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0-0.08m
702	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.08–0.28m
703	<b>Demolition Layer:</b> Mid pinkish brown sand, abundant red brick	0.28–1.0m



704	Mid greyish brown sand, abundant building debris, tiles, stones	1.0-3.0m
705	<b>Structure:</b> Foundation, red and green sandstone orthogones, chisle marks visible, in light pinkish lime mortar, same as 805	0.60m+
706	<b>Structure:</b> Concrete frame structure, part of church flooring, east-west aligned, same as 806	1.3-2.1m
707	<b>Structure:</b> Concrete frame structure, part of church flooring, east-west aligned, same as 807	1.3-2.1m
708	Dense, sterile grey clay	3.0m +

Trench No. 8		Max depth: 3.0m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
801	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Block paving	0-0.10m
802	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.10–0.28m
803	<b>Demolishion Layer:</b> Mid pinkish brown sand, abundant red brick	0.28–1.0m
804	Mid greyish brown sand, abundant building debris, tiles, stones	1.0-3.0m
805	<b>Structure:</b> Foundation of Victorian Church, red and green sandstone orthogones, chisle marks visible, in light pinkish lime mortar, same as 705	0.75+
806	<b>Structure:</b> Concrete frame structure, part of church flooring, east-west aligned, same as 706	1.3-2.1m
807	<b>Structure:</b> Concrete frame structure, part of church flooring, east-west aligned, same as 707	1.3-2.1m
808	Dense, sterile grey clay	3.0m +

Trench No. 9		Max depth: 2.0m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
901	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0-0.07m
902	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.07-0.12m
903	<b>Made Ground:</b> Mid greyish brown sandy clay, abundant red brick and stones, sparse slate. Demolition layer with building debris of all sort and rubbel.	0.12-0.97
904	<b>Structure:</b> Concrete frame structure, part of church flooring, north-south aligned	0.97-1.35m
905	Dense, sterile grey clay (encountered after merging trenches with <b>Trench 12</b> and <b>13a</b> )	at 2.75m+

Trench No. 10		Max depth: 2.70m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1001	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0-0.08m
1002	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.08 – 0.28m
1003	<b>Demolishion Layer:</b> Mid pinkish brown sand, abundant red brick	0.20-1.2m



1004	Mid brown silty sand, occasionally stone and brick fragments	1.2-2.0m
1005	<b>Structure:</b> Late C19th-C20th burial vault. Red unfrogged brick, bonded in sandy mortar, painted white on inside, vaulted ceiling. Empty.	1.80-2.70m
1006	Dense, sterile grey clay	2.70m+

Trench No. 11		Max depth: 1.25m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1101	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0-0.08m
1102	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.08 – 0.28m
1103	<b>Made Ground:</b> Demolition layer, abundant brick and stone fragments in sand.	0.28-0.48m
1104	<b>Made Ground:</b> Mid brown silty sand, occasionally brick and sandstone fragments. Fragments of human bones.	0.48-1.25m
1105	<b>Structure:</b> Wall, red and green sandstone orthogones bonded in light pinkish sandy lime mortar. Traces of paint, reused tiles and bricks incorporated in structure.	0.52-1.52m
1106	<b>Structure:</b> Ceramic culvert, running eastwards into section	1.10-1.52m

Trench No. 12		Max depth: 2.75m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1201	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0-0.07m
1202	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.07-0.12m
1203	<b>Made Ground:</b> Mid greyish brown sandy clay, abundant red brick and stones, sparse slate. Demolition layer with building debris of all sort and rubble.	0.97-1.35m
1204	<b>Structure:</b> Wall, red unfrogged brick bonded in white sandy lime mortar. 3 courses visible, 2 skins set irregular. North-south aligned.	at 0.97m
1205	<b>Structure:</b> Wall, red unfrogged brick bonded in white sandy lime mortar. 2 courses visible, 1 skins, header, on bed. North-south aligned.	at 0.97m
1206	<b>Structure:</b> Concrete frame structure, part of church flooring, north-south aligned. Abutts 1204	at 0.97m
1208	<b>Structure:</b> Wall, red unfrogged brick bonded in white sandy lime mortar. 3 courses visible, 2 skins set irregular. East-west aligned. Southern section of burial shaft.	at 0.97m
1209	<b>Structure:</b> Stone capping of burial shaft, <b>gravestone no. 14,15 (Appendix 2).</b>	at 0.97m
1210	<b>Structure:</b> 2-part gravestone in concrete frame. Running in southern section under 1206, <b>gravestone no.16 (Appendix 2).</b>	at 0.97m
1211	<b>Structure:</b> Wall, red unfrogged brick bonded in white sandy lime mortar. 1 courses visible, 2 skins, stretcher on bed. East-west aligned. Northern section of burial shaft.	at 0.97m
1212	<b>Structure:</b> Wall, red unfrogged brick bonded in white sandy lime mortar. 1 courses visible, stretcher on bed. North-south aligned. Eastern section of burial shaft.	at 0.97m
1213	<b>Structure:</b> Wall, red unfrogged brick bonded in white sandy lime mortar. 1 courses visible, 2 skins, stretcher on bed. North-south aligned.	at 0.97m
1214	<b>Fill:</b> Disturbed fill of possible burial shaft. Mid greyish brown sandy clay, human bones.	at 0.97m
1215	Dense, sterile grey clay	2.75m+



Trench No. 13		Max depth: 1.80m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1301	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0 – 0.08m
1302	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.08–0.28m
1303	<b>Demolition Layer:</b> Mid pinkish brown sand, abundant red brick	0.28-0.90m
1304	Mid brown silty sand, occasionally sandstone fragments	0.90-1.80m
1306	<b>Structure:</b> Slab stone, same as <b>2003</b>	0.7-0.8m
1307	Dense, sterile grey clay	1.80m+

Trench No. 13a		Max depth: 2.75m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
13a01	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0-0.07m
13a02	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.07-0.12m
13a03	<b>Made Ground:</b> Mid greyish brown sandy clay, abundant red brick and stones, sparse slate. Demolition layer with building debris of all sort and rubble.	0.97-1.35m
13a04	<b>Structure:</b> Wall, red unfrogged brick bonded in white sandy lime mortar. 1 courses visible, 1 skin set irregular. North-south aligned. Facing for concrete feature <b>13a05</b> .	at 0.97m
13a05	<b>Structure:</b> Concrete frame structure, part of church flooring, north-south aligned. Height 0.20m	at 0.97m
13a06	Dense, sterile grey clay	2.75m+

Trench No. 14		Max depth: 1.30m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1401	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0 – 0.08m
1402	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.08–0.28m
1403	<b>Demolition Layer:</b> Mid pinkish brown sand, abundant red brick (inside church)	0.28-1.30m
1404	<b>Demolition Layer:</b> Mid brown silty sand, sparse rounded pebbles, tile fragments (outside church)	0.28-1.30m
1405	<b>Structure:</b> Foundation of Victorian Church, red and green sandstone orthogones, chisels marks visible, in light pinkish lime mortar	0.50-1.30m

Trench No. 15		Max depth: 1.35m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1501	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0 – 0.08m
1502	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.08-0.28m



1504	Mid brown silty sand, very disturbed during former evaluation, human bones, occasionally sandstone and brick debris	0.28-1.35m
1505	<b>Structure:</b> U-shaped culvert, covered with red unfrogged bricks, 3 visible	at 1.20m
1506	<b>Structure:</b> Buttress of medieval church abutted to wall <b>1511</b>	at 1.20m+
1507	<b>Structure:</b> Block paving, grey bricks, abutting Victorian Church foundations <b>1511</b>	1.05-1.20m
1508/10	<b>Structure:</b> Wall of Victorian Church, red brick bonded with white mortar, 14 courses visible, recessed for 1.4m for 0.50m, small void as probable drain or vent	0-1.35m
1509	<b>Structure:</b> Medieval city wall, red sandstone orthogones, different sizes, light pinkish sandy mortar	1.35m+
1511	<b>Structure:</b> Foundation of Victorian Church, red and green sandstone orthogones, chisle marks visible, in light pinkish lime mortar	0.30-1.35m

Trench No. 16		Max depth: 2.70m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1601	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0 – 0.14m
1602	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.14–0.30m
1603	Mid greyish brown sand, occasionally stone and brick fragments, fragmented bones, human skull at bottom	0.14-2.70m
1604	<b>Structure:</b> Red brick wall of Victorian church, 13 courses visible, 2 skins, eastern wall west facing section of <b>2021</b>	0.14-1.0m
1605	<b>Structure:</b> Red brick wall of Victorian church, 13 courses visible, residue of white paint, eastern facade of wall <b>2020</b>	2.70m+
1606	<b>Structure:</b> Wall, red and green sandstone, pinkish white sandy lime mortar = <b>2012</b>	1.0m+
1607	Dense, sterile grey clay	2.70m+

Trench No. 17		Max depth: 3.0m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1701	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0 – 0.12m
1702	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.12-0.2m
1703	<b>Made Ground:</b> Red Sand, abundant building debris like debris, tiles, mortar, sand.	0.20-1.2m
1704	<b>Layer:</b> Mid greyish red sand, occasionally fragments of red brick, window glass and lead	0.7-1.2m
1705	Dense, sterile grey clay	at 2.75+m

Trench No. 18		Max depth: 3.0m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1801	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0 – 0.12m





1802	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.12–0.2m
1803	<b>Made Ground:</b> Red Sand, abundant building debris like debris, tiles, mortar, sand.	0.2-0.7m
1804	<b>Layer:</b> Mid greyish red sand, occasionally fragments of red brick, window glass and lead	0.7-1.2m
1805	Dense, sterile grey clay	at 2.75+m

Trench No. 19		Max depth: 3.0m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1901	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0 – 0.12m
1902	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.12–0.2m
1903	<b>Made Ground:</b> Red Sand, abundant building debris like debris, tiles, mortar, sand.	0.2-0.7m
1904	<b>Layer:</b> Mid greyish red sand, occasionally fragments of red brick, window glass and lead	0.7-1.2m
1905	<b>Structure:</b> Concrete, possible step, 3 circular holes.	1.04-1.28m
1906	<b>Structure:</b> Concrete floor, pavement between 1905 and 1907.	at 1.24m
1907	<b>Structure:</b> Concrete, part of floor frame structure of Victorian Church. Circular hole with metal ring.	1.30-1.54m
1908	<b>Structure:</b> Flooring, ledger stones, gravestone no. 17 (Appendix 2)	at 1.30m
1909	<b>Structure:</b> Stone pavement, ledger stone, Yorkstone, no inscription.	at 1.30m
1910	<b>Layer:</b> Mid greyish brown silty sand, occasionally fragments of red brick, human bones.	1.55-2.75m
1911	<b>Structure:</b> Window frame, yellow sandstone, top left corner.	0.24-0.7m
1912	<b>Structure:</b> Grey brick, abutts 1905, 1 skin 1 course visible, on bed.	at 1.04m
1913	Dense, sterile grey clay	at 2.75+m

Trench No. 20		Max depth: 3.0m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
2000	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0 – 0.1m
2001	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.1-0.2m
2002	<b>Made Ground:</b> Mid greyish brown silty sand, abundant fragments of red brick and sandstone. Demolition layer of Victorian Church	0.2-0.8m
2003	<b>Structure:</b> Flag stone pavement, no inscription, Yorkstone.	0.7-0.8m
2004	<b>Layer:</b> Black ash, bedding layer for flag stone pavement 2003	0.8-0.94m
2005	<b>Fill:</b> Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse rounded pebbles. Deliberate back fill of construction cut for sandstone wall foundation <b>2012=2020</b>	



2006	<b>Structure:</b> Wall, red unfrogged brick bonded with white lime mortar. 3 skins, 16 courses visible, stretcher on bed.	0.96-2.40m
2007	<b>Fill:</b> Grey sandy silt, occasionally CBM, pipe. Back fill of construction cut of Victorian Church brick wall = <b>2015</b> , abundant charnel bones	
2009	<b>Cut:</b> Construction cut for Victorian Church = <b>2014</b>	1.1-2.5m
2010	For Description see <b>2017</b> , part of fill of construction cut for sandstone wall	
2011	<b>Deposit:</b> Mid brown silty sand, human bones. Occasionally brick and sandstone fragments. Possible original burial layer of medieval church.	1.4-2.0m
2012	<b>Structure:</b> Wall, red and green sandstone, pinkish white sandy lime mortar = <b>2020</b>	1.0-2.1m
2014	For Description see <b>2009</b>	
2015	For Description see <b>2007</b>	
2016	<b>Cut:</b> Construction cut for sandstone wall, foundation of Victorian Church <b>2012</b>	1.3-1.64m
2017	<b>Fill:</b> Back fill of construction cut of sandstone foundation <b>2012</b>	
2020	For Description see <b>2012</b>	
2021	<b>Structure:</b> Circular wall feature set in sandstone wall <b>2012</b> . Red unfrogged brick, Lower part of possible full circle.	0.4-1.6m
2022	<b>Structure:</b> Vault, red unfrogged, abundant white lime mortar. Not painted inside. Heavily damaged. Possibly north-south aligned.	
2023	<b>Structure:</b> Vault, red unfrogged, abundant white lime mortar. Not painted inside. Abutts possibly medieval sandstone foundation <b>2028</b> . North-south aligned.	
2024	<b>Structure:</b> Vault, red unfrogged, abundant white lime mortar. Not painted inside. Only in fragments, heavily damaged. Possibly north-south aligned.	
2025	<b>Skeleton:</b> SK2001, Skull damaged, lower limbs and hands missing.	at 2.9m+
2027	<b>Fill:</b> Mid brown silty sand, occasionally small stones. Fill of grave cut <b>2031</b> . Skeleton SK <b>2001</b>	at 2.9m+
2028	<b>Structure:</b> Wall, red sandstone, traces of white sandy lime mortar. Part of medieval church. T-shaped, long leg north-south aligned. Possibly connected to remains of <b>2029</b> . Abutts vault <b>2033</b> .	
2029	<b>Structure:</b> Wall, red sandstone, traces of white sandy lime mortar. Part of medieval church. East-west aligned. Possibly connected to remains of <b>2028</b> . Abutts <b>2030</b> .	
2030	<b>Structure:</b> Wall, red unfrogged brick bonded with white lime mortar. 1 courses visible. Corner and abutts vault <b>2033</b> .	
2031	<b>Cut:</b> Grave cut for skeleton SK <b>2001</b> . Filled with <b>2027</b> .	at 2.9m+
2032	<b>Deposit:</b> Mid yellowish brown silty sand, occasionally small stones. Possible medieval soil. Contains grave <b>2031</b> .	at 2.9m+
2033	<b>Structure:</b> Vault, red unfrogged, abundant white lime mortar. Not painted inside. Vaulted ceiling abutts wall <b>2030</b> . North-south aligned.	
2034	Dense, sterile grey clay	at 3.0m+

Trench No. 21		Max depth: 2.2m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
2101	Surface Layer: Tarmac, car park	0 – 0.10m



2102	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Light grey silty sand, occasionally angular stones	0.10–0.30m
2103	<b>Demolition Layer:</b> Light grey silty sand, fragments of brick, mortar, modern plastic rubbish	0.30m–1.75m
2104	<b>Structure:</b> Wall of Victorian Church, red brick bonded with white mortar, 2 courses visible, 1 skin, bonded in yellow mortar	0.18–0.42m
2105	<b>Structure:</b> Foundation of Victorian Church, red and green sandstone orthogones, chisle marks visible, in light pinkish lime mortar, east-west aligned.	0.42–1.75m
2106	<b>Structure:</b> Foundation of Victorian Church, red and green sandstone orthogones, chisle marks visible, in light pinkish lime mortar, north-south aligned.	0.42–1.75m
2107	<b>Flooring:</b> Flagstone Floor, Gravestone <i>Chamberlain</i> (Gravestone no. 1)	1.1–1.2m
2108	<b>Layer:</b> Black Ash Deposit	1.75m–1.90m
2109	<b>Layer:</b> Grey silty clay, occasionally sandstone and brick debris	1.90–2.2m
2110	<b>Structure:</b> Opening in sandstone foundation	0.62–1.02m
2111	<b>Structure:</b> Lintel, sandstone	1.02–2.2m
2112	<b>Structure:</b> Red brick blockage in opening (2110)	0.62–1.02m

Trench No. 22		Max depth: 3.0m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
2201	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0–0.08m
2202	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.08 – 0.28m
2203	<b>Demolition Layer:</b> Mid pinkish brown sand, abundant red brick	0.28–0.48m
2205	<b>Structure:</b> Foundation of Victorian Church, red and green sandstone orthogones, chisle marks visible, in light pinkish lime mortar, east-west aligned.	0.48–2.20m
2206	Mid greyish brown sand, abundant building debris, tiles, stones, human bones.	0.48–3.0m
2207	<b>Layer:</b> Red sand, sterile, extends 1.5m from foundation to the north	1.5–3.0m
2208	<b>Structure:</b> Late C19th–C20th burial vault. Red unfrogged brick, bonded in sandy mortar, painted white on inside, vaulted ceiling. No human remains.	1.4–2.4m
2209	Dense, sterile grey clay	3.0m+

Trench No. 23		Max depth: 3.0m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
2301	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0–0.08m
2302	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.08 – 0.28m
2303	<b>Demolition Layer:</b> Mid pinkish brown sand, abundant red brick	0.28–0.48m
2304	Mid greyish brown sand, abundant building debris, tiles, stones, human bones.	0.48–1.5m



2305	<b>Layer:</b> Red sand, sterile	1.5-3.0m
2306	Dense, sterile grey clay	3.0m+

Trench No. 24		Max depth: 2.0 m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
2401	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0-0.10m
2402	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Black Ash	0.10 – 0.5m
2403	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Mixed brown and grey clay, fragments of sandstone, tiles and bricks	0.5-2.0m

Trench No. 25		Max depth: 2.3m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
2501	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0-0.10m
2502	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Black Ash	0.10 – 0.15m
2503	<b>Demolition Layer:</b> Pinkish red sand, red brick debris and pinkish mortar	0.15-0.34m
2504	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Mid reddish brown silty clay, red brick fragments, pinkish mortar	0.34-1.0m
2505	Compact orangey red sand, sterile	1.0-1.21m
2506	<b>Demolition Layer:</b> Mid grey brown silty sand, sparse red brick and mortar fragments	1.21-2.3m

Trench No. 26		Max depth: 2.0m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
2601	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0-0.10m
2602	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Dark brownish black silty sand, brick and mortar debris.	0.10-0.25m
2603	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Reddish brown silty sand, brick fragments, occasional small stones	0.25-1.15m
2604	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Greyish brown silty sand, sparse brick and mortar debris	1.15-2.0m

Trench No. 27		Max depth: 2.0m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
2701	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0-0.10m
2702	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Black ash	0.10-0.25m
2703	<b>Demolition Layer:</b> Dark brownish grey silty sand, frequently brick and rubble.	0.25-0.85m



2704	Mid brownish grey clayey silt, sparse small brick and mortar debris.	0.85-2.0m
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Trench No. 28		Max depth: 1.6m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
2801	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0-0.10m
2802	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Black ash	0.10-0.25m
2803	<b>Demolition Layer:</b> Dark brownish grey silty sand, frequently brick and rubble.	0.25-0.85m
2804	<b>Made Ground:</b> Mid brownish grey clayey silt, sparse small brick and mortar debris.	0.85-1.6m

Trench No. 29		Max depth: 1.3m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
2901	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0-0.10m
2902	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.10-0.25m
2903	<b>Made Ground:</b> Mid pinkish brown silty clay, frequently brick and tile debris.	0.25-0.55m
2904	Dark pinkish brown silty clay, sparse brick and tile debris.	0.55-1.0m
2905	Dark greyish brown clayey silt, occasionally rounded stones.	1.0-1.3m

Trench No. 30		Max depth: 1.3m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
3001	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0-0.10m
3002	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel and tarmac crush	0.10-0.20m
3003	<b>Made Ground:</b> Mid brownish red silty sand, abundant brick, tile and other CBM debris.	0.20-0.72m
3004	Reddish brown silty clay.	0.72-1.3m

Trench No. 31		Max depth: 2.3m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
3101	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0-0.10m
3102	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.10-0.3m
3103	<b>Made Ground:</b> Mid brownish red silty sand, abundant brick, tile and other CBM debris.	0.3-1.2m
3104	<b>Structure:</b> Wall, red brick, frogged, north-south aligned, 1 course visible	1.2-1.4m



3105	<b>Layer:</b> Yellowish brown mortar	1.4-1.5m
3106	<b>Made Ground:</b> Mid orangey brown silty sand, sparse rooting and limestone fragments.	1.5-1.8m
3107	Dark greyish brown silty clay, rooty remains, parcels of sand	1.8-2.3m

Trench No. 32		Max depth: 2.0m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
3201	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0-0.10m
3202	<b>Made Ground:</b> Mid brownish grey silty sand, abundant brick, tile and other CBM debris.	0.1-0.6m
3203	<b>Structure:</b> Wall, red brick, frogged, north-south aligned, 4 course, 1 skin visible.	0.5-1.0m
3204	<b>Deposit:</b> Mid brownish grey silty clay, frequently brick and demolition rubble.	1.0-2.0m

Trench No. 33		Max depth: 2.6m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
3301	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0-0.10m
3302	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel and tarmac crush	0.10-0.50m
3303	<b>Deposit:</b> Ash	0.50-0.60m
3304	<b>Made Ground:</b> Yellowish brown sandy silt, frequently building debris.	0.60-0.80m
3305	<b>Structure:</b> Wall, red brick, possibly Victorian.	0.80-1.80m
3306	<b>Deposit:</b> Orangi red sand, sterile.	1.80-2.6m

Trench No. 34		Max depth: 2.6m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
3401	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0-0.10m
3402	<b>Made Ground:</b> Dark brownish grey silty sand, frequently brick and rubble, ash, small stones.	0.10-0.4m
3403	<b>Made Ground:</b> Yellowish brown sandy silt, frequently building debris.	0.4-2.1m
3404	<b>Deposit:</b> Mid greyish green silty clay, sparse rounded pebbles, possibly redeposited natural.	2.1-2.6m

Trench No. 35		Max depth: 3.8m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
3501	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0-0.10m





3502	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.10-0.22m
3503	<b>Deposit:</b> Dark brown silty sand, occasionally brick, other CBM, possibly back fill behind canal wall.	0.22-3.8m

Trench No. 36		Max depth: 2.55m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
3601	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0-0.10m
3602	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Dark grey gravel	0.10-0.35m
3603	<b>Deposit:</b> Mid brownish grey silty sand, frequently brick and demolition rubble	0.35-2.55m

Trench No. 37		Max depth: 2.2m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
3701	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0-0.10m
3702	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Dark brown silty sand, ash, brick debris and rubble.	0.28-1.8m
3703	<b>Made Ground:</b> Mid greyish brown silty sand, occasionally brick fragments, yellow mortar, sparse rooting.	1.8-2.2m

Trench No. 38		Max depth: 2.3m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
3801	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0-0.10m
3802	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Dark brown silty sand, abundant unfrogged bricks.	0.1-0.34m
3803	<b>Made Ground:</b> Dark brown silty sand, abundant brick, tile, mortar and other CBM debris.	0.34-0.5m
3804	<b>Made Ground:</b> Mid greyish brown silty sand, occasional unfrogged bricks, other CBM and broken pipe.	0.5-2.3m

Trench No. 39		Max depth: 2.4m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
3901	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0-0.10m
3902	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Dark brown silty sand, abundant unfrogged bricks.	0.1-0.34m
3903	<b>Made Ground:</b> Dark brown silty sand, abundant brick, tile, mortar.	0.34-0.5m
3904	<b>Made Ground:</b> Mid greyish brown silty sand, occasional unfrogged bricks and mortar.	0.5-2.3m



Trench No. 40		Max depth: 2.6m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
4001	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0-0.10m
4002	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Abundant broken unfrogged bricks.	0.1-0.35m
4003	<b>Made Ground:</b> Mid brownish grey clay silt, sparse pottery, pipe, small rounded stones.	0.35-0.85m
4004	<b>Structure:</b> Wall, red unfrogged bricks, 2 courses, 1 skin bonded with white mortar.	0.85-1.10m
4005	<b>Structure:</b> Wall, red sandstone, possible foundation of city wall.	1.10-2.6m
4006	<b>Deposit:</b> Dark brown silty sand, occasionally small stones, brick debris. Probably made ground for canal construction.	0.85-2.60m

Trench No. 41		Max depth: 2.0m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
4101	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0-0.10m
4102	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Dark brownish grey silty sand, fragments of bricks and mortar.	0.1-0.35m
4103	<b>Made Ground:</b> Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse fragments of bricks, small stones.	0.35-0.65m
4104	<b>Made Ground:</b> Light greyish brown silty sand, sparse fragments of bricks, small stones, rooting.	0.65-2.0m

Trench No. 42		Max depth: 1.84m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
4201	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0-0.20m
4202	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel and stone crush	0.2-0.4m
4203	<b>Made Ground:</b> Mid reddish brown silty sand, occasionally fragments of bricks, charcoal lenses, rooting. Stopped due to electric cables.	1.64-1.84m

Trench No. 43		Max depth: 1.80m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
4301	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0-0.10m
4302	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel and sand	0.1-0.16m
4303	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Black sand, ash, charcoal, small rounded pebbles.	0.16-0.20m
4304	<b>Made Ground:</b> Grey sandy clay, small fragments of brick, tile, small stones.	0.20-0.50m
4305	<b>Made Ground:</b> Mid greyish red sand. Demolition layer of medieval city wall. Big slabs of sandstone, fragments of sandstone, stone.	0.50-1.0m



4306	<b>Deposit:</b> Mid greyish brown sand.	1.0-1.42m
4307	<b>Deposit:</b> Mid reddish brown sand. Very clean, no building debris. Frequently well rounded pebbles.	1.42-1.60m
4308	<b>Fill:</b> Mid orangey brown sand. Very sterile. Fill of construction cut for medieval City Wall.	1.60-1.80m
4309	<b>Structure:</b> Wall, red sandstone bonded in sandy lime mortar, medieval city wall. Butted by (4311).	0.68-1.80m
4310	<b>Structure:</b> Wall, red unfrogged bricks. 7 courses, 2 skins bonded in white sandy lime mortar. Abutts Victorian sandstone foundation. East-West aligned.	0.4-1.0m
4311	<b>Structure:</b> Foundation of Victorian Church, green sandstone orthogone, sandy lime mortar.	1.0-1.4m
4312	<b>Deposit:</b> Mid greyish brown sand, small rounded pebbles, occasionally small fragments of red brick.	1.4-1.8m
4313	<b>Demomition Layer:</b> Lense of abundant red unfrogged brick.	0.28-0.38m
4314	<b>Cut:</b> Construction cut for Medieval City Wall. Filled with (4308).	1.5-1.8m

Trench No. 44		Max depth: 1.20m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
4401	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0-0.12m
4402	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.12-0.30m
4403	<b>Layer:</b> Second layer of Tarmac, former street level.	0.3-0.5m
4404	<b>Layer:</b> Second Levelling layer of rey gravel	0.5-0.7m
4405	<b>Made Ground:</b> Reddish yellow sand, abundant brick and other building debris.	0.7-0.9m
4406	<b>Deposit:</b> Mid greyish brown sand, sparse small stones, rounded pebbles. Stopped due to modern services.	0.9m-1.2m

Trench No. 45		Max depth: 2.8m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
4501	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0-0.08m
4502	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.08-0.28m
4503	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Abundant unfrogged, red brick. Demolition remains of Victorian Church Wall.	0.28-0.4m
4504	<b>Deposit:</b> Mid brown silty sand, fragments of red brick and sandstone. Abundant human remains, articulated bones, iron and copper objects. Disturbed medieval and victorian graveyard.	0.4-1.4m
4505	<b>Deposit:</b> Mid red sand, sparse small stones. No finds or human remains.	1.4-2.0m
4506	<b>Layer:</b> Light grey sand-pebble mix, possible early concrete like texture of possible former surface or floor.	2.0-2.20m
4507	<b>Deposit:</b> Mid brown silty sand, sparse well rounded pebbles and small bone fragments.	2.2-2.5m
4508	Grey Clay, sterile.	2.5-2.8m



4509	<b>Cut:</b> Construction cut for Medieval City Wall, filled with (4510).	2.4-2.8m
4510	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of construction cut (4509), mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stones, one piece of pottery, very abraded.	
4511	<b>Structure:</b> Wall, red unfrogged bricks, 10 courses, 3 skin bonded with white sandy lime mortar. On top of Medieval sandstone wall	0.3-1.2m
4512	<b>Structure:</b> Red sandstone wall, bonded in pinkish white sandy lime mortar. No toolmarks visible. Upper two courses recessed. Medieval City Wall.	1.2-2.7m
4513	<b>Cut:</b> Recut of construction cut for Medieval City Wall. Filled with (4514). Small bands of (4505) dividing fill from (4514) and layer (4504).	1.4-2.0m
4514	<b>Fill:</b> Mid brown silty sand, occasionally small stones.	
4515	<b>Structure:</b> Mortar bedding, light yellowish white sandy lime mortar for first row of sandstones of (4512).	2.7-2.8m
4516	<b>Skeleton:</b> Partial Skeleton (SK4501), West-East orientated christian burial, copper pins and needles.	1.05m
4517	<b>Skeleton:</b> Partial Skeleton (SK4502) only little remained.	1.2-1.4m
4518	<b>Skeleton:</b> Partial Skeleton (SK4503) only little remained.	1.2-1.4m

Trench No. 46		Max depth: 1.3m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
4601	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0 – 0.14m
4602	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.14–0.3m
4603	<b>Made Ground:</b> Mid brown sand, demolition layer with building debris, occasional unfrogged bricks and mortar.	0.3-1.2m
4604	<b>Deposit:</b> Mid greyish brown silty sand. Modern services and cables at bottom.	1.2-1.3m

Trench No. 47		Max depth: 1.3m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
4701	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0– 0.15m
4702	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.15-0.30m
4703	<b>Made Ground:</b> Grey slab stones irregularly filled in, fragments of different sizes, sand and small stones.	0.30-0.80m
4704	<b>Structure:</b> Red and yellow frogged bricks, possible modern wall. Investigation due to life cable not possible.	0.80-1.1m
4705	<b>Deposit:</b> Mid greyish brown silty sand, small sparse rounded pebbles.	1.1-1.3m



Trench No. 48		Max depth: 2.6m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
4801	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0 – 0.20m
4802	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Rubbel and building debris.	0.20–1.40m
4803	<b>Deposit:</b> Dark greyish black sandy clay, small pebbles.	1.40-2.60

Trench No. 49		Max depth: 1.2m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
4901	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0 – 0.16m
4902	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.16–0.25m
4903	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Rubbel and building debris in sand. Electric cable at bottom.	0.25-1.20m

Trench No. 50		Max depth: 1.20m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
5001	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0– 0.10m
5002	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.10–0.24m
5003	<b>Demolition Layer:</b> Rubbel and building debris in sand. 2modern water pipes at bottom.	0.24-1.2m

Trench No. 51		Max depth: 2.5m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
5101	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0 – 0.16m
5102	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.16–0.25m
5103	<b>Demolition Layer:</b> Fragmented brick, tile, sandstone and mortar in sand.	0.25-2.0m
5104	<b>Deposit:</b> Grey sandy clay	2.0-2.5m

Trench No. 52		Max depth: 2.4m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
5201	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0– 0.10m
5202	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.10–0.25m



5203	<b>Demolition Layer:</b> Fragmented brick, tile, sandstone and mortar in sand.	0.25-1.9m
5204	<b>Layer:</b> Dark greyish black sandy clay, small sparse stones.	1.9m+

Trench No. 53		Max depth: 2.4m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
5301	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Tarmac, car park	0 – 0.10m
5302	<b>Levelling Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0.10–0.24m
5303	<b>Deposit:</b> Mid grey sand.	0.24-0.35m
5304	<b>Demolition Layer:</b> Brown sand with fragmented brick, tile, sandstone and mortar.	0.35-1.90m
5305	<b>Layer:</b> Dark greyish brown sandy clay, sparse small rounded pebbles.	1.9-2.4m

Trench No. 54		Max depth: 1-2m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
5400	<b>Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0–0.2m
5401	<b>Made Ground:</b> Crushed building rubble: concrete, frogged bricks, plastic bags, tubes and sheets. All sorts of rubbish.	0.2-0.65m
5402	<b>Made Ground:</b> Brown silt and building debris with crushed frogged brick, tile, concrete and plastic rubbish.	0.65-0.85m
5403	<b>Made Ground:</b> Mix of brown and black, silt and sand, fine textured, abundant kiln furniture dumb of porcelain manufacture. Opposite of trench 40.	
5404	<b>Structure:</b> Wall/drain red brick.	
5405	<b>Cut:</b> Construction cut for 5404	
5406	<b>Cut:</b> Construction cut for modern iron pipe	
5407	<b>Structure:</b> Iron pipe, modern service	

Trench No. 55		Max depth: 1.0m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
5500	<b>Surface Layer:</b> Concrete, modern	0 – 0.05m
5501	<b>Made Ground:</b> Demolition Layer, crushed brick, tiles other CBM	0.05–0.25m
5502	<b>Made Ground:</b> Dark greyish brown silty loam, red brick debris.	0.25-0.45m
5503	<b>Made Ground:</b> Dark brown silt, sparse gravel.	0.45-0.6m
5504	<b>Layer:</b> Dark greyish brown sandy clay, sparse small rounded pebbles.	0.6m+





Trench No. 56		Max depth: 1.15m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
5600	<b>Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0 – 0.25m
5601	<b>Made Ground:</b> Crushed Building material. Same as <b>5401</b>	0.25–0.55m
5602	<b>Made Ground:</b> Mix of crushed rubble and brown silt. Red brick, tile and mortar.	0.55-0.8m
5603	<b>Layer:</b> Second tarmac layer of earlier surface.	0.8-1.0m
5604	<b>Layer:</b> Black Hardcore as bedding for tarmac.	0.75-0.8m
5605	<b>Structure:</b> Brick flooring made of blue bricks with pink core, bonded in mortar, 2 courses high.	0.8-0.95m
5606	<b>Cut:</b> Construction cut for 5605	0.8-0.95
5607	<b>Made Ground:</b> Mixed building debris of modern and Victorian date in brown soil.	at 1.15m
5608	<b>Structure:</b> Two courses of blue and red brick. Upper layer bonded in mortar, lower layer loose bricks. Possible Surface similar to <b>5605</b> .	0.95-1.10m
5609	<b>Cut:</b> Construction cut for brick surface <b>5608</b> .	0.95-1.10m
5610	<b>Made Ground:</b> Mix of brown and black, silt and sand, fine textured, abundant kiln furniture debris of porcelain manufacture. Same as <b>5403</b>	1.10m+
5611	<b>Cut:</b> Construction cut for <b>5612</b> .	
5612	<b>Structure:</b> Brick wall. Cuts or abuts city wall <b>5614</b> .	
5613	<b>Fill:</b> Brown sand fill of construction cut <b>5612</b> .	
5614	<b>Structure:</b> Medieval city wall, red sandstone, pinkish white mortar. Orientation north-east/south-west.	at 1.15m+
5615	<b>Made Ground:</b> Reddish brown sand, occasional CBM, mortar, oyster shells.	
5616	<b>Cut:</b> Construction cut for <b>5617</b> .	
5617	<b>Structure:</b> Brick wall with sandstone foundation, north-south aligned.	
5618	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of construction cut 5617. Dark pink sand, occasional fragments of sandstone.	
5619	<b>Cut:</b> Construction cut for <b>5620</b> .	
5620	<b>Structure:</b> Red brick structure c-shaped, probable cistern feature, abutting city wall.	0.9m+
5621	<b>Structure:</b> Red brick wall, abutting <b>5620</b> .	0.9m+
5622	<b>Fill:</b> Demolition landfill, abundant red brick in brown soil.	at 1.15m+
5623	<b>Structure:</b> Part of sewer or drainage, red, blue and yellow bricks.	at 1.15m+
5624	<b>Made Ground:</b> Demolition rubble.	at 1.15m+
5625	<b>Structure:</b> Red unfrosted brick.	at 1.15m+
5626	<b>Made Ground:</b> Grey silt, demolition layer with fragments of bricks, tiles and mortar.	at 1.15m+



5627	<b>Made Ground:</b> Mid grey sand, building debris, red brick.	at 1.15m+
5628	<b>Structure:</b> Red unfrogged brick wall, east-west aligned.	at 1.15m+

Trench No. 57		Max depth: 0.9m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
5701	<b>Layer:</b> Grey gravel	0-0.15m
5702	<b>Made Ground:</b> Red sand, crushed stone material	0.15-0.6m
5703	<b>Made Ground:</b> Black cinder.	0.6-0.7m
5704	<b>Made Ground:</b> Md reddish brown sand, crushed stone material.	0.7-0.9m+
5705	<b>Structure:</b> Red brick wall/possible culvert, 1 course of bricks with ceramic pipe inserted at west end.	0.8-0.9m
5706	<b>Structure:</b> Red brick wall, 3 courses, 3 skins visible, frogged, geyish mortar, post-victorian.	0.45-0.9m

## 10.2 Appendix 2: List of Gravestones

10.2.1 Measurements as given in the following from top clockwise in mm/height. Position of fragments are described from view position. The majority of the material used for all grave and ledgerstones seems to be Yorkstone.

No.	Trench	Measurement	Description	Inscription	JPEG
1	21	750x530x450x690/70	Deposited at Worcester City Art Gallery and Museums. Top right corner.	"In Memory of.../...CHAMBERLAIN Sen. <sup>r</sup> .../...of this Parish.../...[de]parted this Life.../...[...] <sup>08</sup> aged 62 Years"	100-102
2	1	430x430x250x520/100	Top right corner	"[B]ody of.../...Mr Roger.../...Parish..."	100-103
3	17	590x500x370x360/60	Top left corner	"IN MEMO[RY].../...of Eleanor Th[...]/...THO. <sup>s</sup> WILLKINS.../...[...] <sup>S</sup> Died S[...]"	100-104 100-130
4	17	500x170x500x220x490/100	Top left corner	"Beneat[h].../...in aVault lie.../...of M <sup>R</sup> T[...]/...who de[parted]..."	100-105
5	17	400x240x400x280/100	Last line possibly: greatly lamented	"...[Dep]arted this.../...1743 Age.../...[w]ife and a t.../...[...] <sup>eatly</sup> lam[...]"	100-106 100-129
6	19	360x200x350x360/100	Joins with gravestone no. 7 at bottom. Left side.	"Also M.../...who depa[r]ted.../...in the 6..."	100-107 100-109
7	19	360x310x370x270/80	Joins with gravestone no. 6 at top. Left side	"Also Eli.../...Daughte[r].../...THOMAS an[d].../...who.../...Ag..."	100-108 100-109
8	19	550x780x540x860/80	Right top corner	"...Memory.../...[...] <sup>RGE</sup> Son of.../...MARG. <sup>r</sup> CAREY.../...[...] <sup>s</sup> Parish.../...June 28.1768.../...[...] <sup>rs</sup> & 7 Months.../...Also.../...[t]heir Daughter.../...[...] <sup>s</sup> 28.1769.../...Month	100-112
9	1	590x290x580x510/100	Right side	"...[Y]ear of her Age.../...[ELI]ZABETH MOBBS.../...of the above mentioned.../...MARY GASKELL.../...Feb.20 1821..."	100-113
10	1	690x710x720/100	Right side	"...this Stone.../...[interred] the Body.../...THOMAS GASKELL.../...[de]parted this life 27. <sup>th</sup> Sep. <sup>r</sup> /...1778 Aged 32 Years.../...Wife of the above.../...[Jan] <sup>y</sup> 9 <sup>th</sup> 1818."	100-114
11	1	460x380x450x340/100	Right side	"...[...] <sup>yeth</sup> /...[...] <sup>JNE</sup> the.../...ERS..."	100-115
12	1	500x870/70	Top right corner. Inscription heavily damaged.	"...Buried...[...] <sup>y</sup> of the.../...[...] <sup>y</sup> May 11 <sup>th</sup> 1786"	100-141
13	1	820x1100/70	Broken in two pieces. Complete gravestone	"Here lies the Body.../...ANN LAVIL/Relict of GERMAIN LAVIL Esq/(of London) who after 40 Years/R[esident] in this Parish/[De]parted this Life/the 26 <sup>th</sup> of December [...]/at the Age of 84	100-142



				Years."	
14	12	300x600/70	Top right corner of complete gravestone. Consists of 5 pieces (see gravestone no. 15)	"...[Bo]dy fo John/...M <sup>r</sup> John/...the Shelsh[...]/...M <sup>r</sup> J[...]/....[Sep]tember [...]/[...] <sup>y</sup> 9 Years..."	100-144 100-116 100-117
15	12	640x890/70	Lower part of gravestone associated with gravestone no. 14	Inscription heavily damaged.	100-145 100-116 100-117
16	12	470x660	Left side. Heavily damaged.	"In Memory of/HENRY CROSS/who died August 10 <sup>th</sup> 1821/Aged two Months"	100-146 100-116 100-117
17	17	940x970/70	Upper half with apparently complete inscription.	"In Memory/of MRS ELIZABETH MAIDSTONE/who departed this life Feb. <sup>y</sup> the 1 <sup>st</sup> /1764 Aged 68 Years"	100-153
18	1	950x1350/70	Broken in two pieces. Complete gravestone	"Here lieth the body of/M. <sup>r</sup> GEORGE HOLLIEAR who/departed this life Nov. the 21 <sup>st</sup> 1766/Aged 48 Years"	100-154
19	19	780x920/100	Top left corner	"Here lyeth the.../Elizebeth late Wife of.../...Fosbrook of this.../ A Woman whose good F[...]/of Piety and Charity.../...Industry & good [...]/...Conjugal Affection and/parental Tenderness..."	100-155
20	1	750x950/70	Complete gravestone	"Here [lyeth] the Body of/ M <sup>r</sup> EDWARD MATTON /of this Parish/who departed this Life/Augu[st] [...] [Ag]ed 68 Years/...[...] <sup>y</sup> TTON/Son and [...]/...[...] <sup>y</sup> Abo[...]/...[...] <sup>y</sup> ncy"	100-156



### 10.3 Appendix 3: Pottery by context for piling trench watching brief (Trenches 1-53)

Context	Period	Ware	Fabric	No.	Wt. (g)	Additional Comments
917=1214	Post-med	Porcelain	83	1	10	
917=1214	Post-med	Post-medieval buff ware	91	1	13	marbled slipware; platter rim, scalloped
1803	Roman	Sandy oxidised ware	13	1	10	
2011	Post-med	Post-medieval redware	78	8	693	black-glazed
2011	Modern	Porcelain	83	1	10	plain; cup
2011	Post-med	Midlands Yellow ware	77	1	6	
2011	Post-med	Post-medieval redware	78	3	104	2 glazed; 1 jar rim
2011	Post-med	Post-medieval redware	78	1	4	trailed slipware
2011	Roman	Coarse sandy grey ware	15	1	8	
2011	Medieval	Worcester-type sandy unglazed ware	55	2	24	2 jar rims
2025	Post-med	Porcelain	83	4	26	conjoining: biscuit ware cup
2206	Post-med	Post-medieval redware	78	1	86	
4504	Post-med	Cistercian ware	72	1	1	
4504	Post-med	Post-medieval redware	78	4	38	black-glazed
4504	Post-med	Post-medieval redware	78	1	90	internally glazed
4504	Post-med	Post-medieval redware	78	3	34	unglazed: includes flowerpot?
4504	Post-med	Midlands Yellow ware	77	1	26	
4504	Post-med	Post-medieval buff ware	91	4	46	marbled slipware; all open forms, 1 platter rim
4504	Post-med	Post-medieval redware	78	1	6	unglazed
4504	Modern	Modern stone china	85	2	5	
4504	Post-med	Post-medieval redware	78	2	12	straight-sided jar/bowl; black-glazed
4504	Post-med	Post-medieval redware	78	2	26	trailed slipware
4510	Roman	?Oxon colour coated ware	?29	1	1	abraded fine oxidised sandy; cd be Oxon colour coat?



5203	Modern	Porcelain	83	20	757	cups and bowls, transfer-printed & lustre band around rim (2 designs); various forms; marked 'Midland Grand Hotel'
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#### 10.4 Appendix 4: Pottery details by context for utilities watching brief (Trenches 54-57)

Context	Period	Ware	Fabric	No.	Wt. (g)	Additional Comments
5403	Modern	Misc. late stonewares	81.4	1	8	feldspathic glaze
5403	Modern	Modern stone china	85	1	14	pearlware, transfer-printed
5403	Modern	Modern stone china	85	4	29	refined whitewares, 2 transfer printed; 1 plain cylindrical jar
5403	Modern	Porcelain	83.1	16	249	almost certainly Worcester; plain; flatwares, cups & small bowls
5403	Modern	Worcester porcelain	83.1	28	220	biscuit wares; plates, cups
5502	Post-med	Post-medieval redwares	78	2	24	
5502	Post-med	Staffs-type marbled slipware	91	1	20	
5502	Post-med	White salt glazed stoneware	81.5	1	12	jug handle
5503	Post-med	Creamware	84	2	11	flatware
5503	Post-med	Post-medieval black-glazed redwares	78.1	4	54	
5503	Post-med	Post-medieval buff wares	91	4	24	manganese mottled glaze
5503	Post-med	Post-medieval redwares	78	3	42	trailed slipware; flanged bowl
5503	Post-med	Post-medieval redwares	78	1	26	white-slipped interior
5503	Post-med	Post-medieval redwares	78	4	44	
5503	Post-med	Staffs-type marbled slipware	91	1	5	flatware
5504	Post-med	North Devon gravel-tempered ware	75	2	122	
5504	Post-med	Post-medieval black-glazed redwares	78.1	2	40	
5504	Post-med	Post-medieval buff wares	91	6	42	manganese mottled glaze
5504	Post-med	Staffs-type marbled slipware	91	10	161	open forms
5504	Post-med	Stonewares, possibly Staffs	81.7	2	13	1 dipped
5504	Post-med	White salt glazed stoneware	81.5	1	12	



## 10.5 Appendix 5: Catalogue of burials

**Skeleton number:** 2001  
**Completeness:** 50-74%  
**Cortical Erosion Grade:** 1  
**Preservation:** Good  
**Age:** Young Adult (20-30 years)  
**Sex:** Male  
**Stature:** 172.3 ± 3.27cm (Trotter and Gleser 1952: Femur)  
**Dental Inventory:**

-	Ca									Ca	Ca					
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	-	-		
NP	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	NP	

**Dental Pathology:** Severe dental caries (3/27)  
**Skeletal Pathology:** None observed  
**Non-Metric Traits:** None observed

**Skeleton number:** 4501  
**Completeness:** 0-24%  
**Cortical Erosion Grade:** 1  
**Preservation:** Good  
**Age:** 40+ years  
**Sex:** Male  
**Stature:** N/A  
**Dental Inventory:**

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	

**Dental Pathology:** Ante-mortem tooth loss (6/16)



**Skeletal Pathology:** Slight ADJD glenoid cavity left scapula; Slight to moderate SDJD (11/24) (Steckel et al. 2006 – Grade 3); Schmorl's nodes (7/12 thoracic vertebrae and L1).

**Non-Metric Traits:** None observed

**Skeleton number:** 4502

**Completeness:** 0-24%

**Cortical Erosion Grade:** 1

**Preservation:** Good

**Age:** Unknown

**Sex:** Unknown

**Stature:** N/A

**Dental Inventory:**

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Dental Pathology:** N/A

**Skeletal Pathology:** N/A

**Non-Metric Traits:** N/A

**Skeleton number:** 4503

**Completeness:** 0-25%

**Cortical Erosion Grade:** 1

**Preservation:** Good

**Age:** Adult

**Sex:** Unknown

**Stature:** N/A

**Dental Inventory:**

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



**Dental Pathology:** N/A  
**Skeletal Pathology:** N/A  
**Non-Metric Traits:** N/A

**Skeleton number:** 4504  
**Completeness:** 0-25%  
**Cortical Erosion Grade:** 1  
**Preservation:** Good  
**Age:** Adult  
**Sex:** Unknown  
**Stature:** N/A  
**Dental Inventory:**

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Dental Pathology:** N/A  
**Skeletal Pathology:** N/A  
**Non-Metric Traits:** N/A



## 10.6 Appendix 6: Catalogue of disarticulated elements

### Catalogue of Recorded Adult Disarticulated Elements

Context	Bone	Side	Proximal	Mid	Distal	%	Age	Sex	Length (mm)	Pathology/Additional info.
917	Femur	left	4	4	0					
917	Femur	left	4	4	4				45.8 cm	
917	Femur	left	0	4	4					
917	Femur	right	0	4	4					
917	Femur	right	4	4	4				45.7 cm	
917	Femur	left	2	0	0					
917	Femur	right	1	2	0					
917	Femur	left	4	4	4					
917	Femur	right	4	4	4					
917	Femur	left	0	4	4					
917	Femur	left	0	4	4					
917	Femur	left	4	4	0					
917	Femur	right	3	2	0					
917	Femur	right	4	4	4					
917	Femur	right	0	3	0					
917	Femur	left	4	4	0					
917	Femur	left	3	0	0					
917	Femur	left	0	2	4					
917	Femur	right	0	1	4					
917	Femur	left	0	4	0					
917	Femur	right	0	3	4					
917	Femur	left	0	2	0					
917	Femur	unidentifiable	0	1	0					
917	Femur	left	0	3	0					



917	Femur	left	4	4	4				44.1 cm	
917	Femur	right	4	1	0					
Context	Bone	Side	Proximal	Mid	Distal	%	Age	Sex	Length (mm)	Pathology/Additional info.
917	Femur	right	4	1	0					
917	Femur	right	0	4	0					
917	Femur	left	0	1	0					
917	Femur	right	0	0	2					
917	Femur	left	0	0	2					
917	Pelvis	left				85%	35-39 years	female		auricular surface; sciatic notch
917	Pelvis	left				80%	40-44 years	female		ilium; ischium; pubis; auricular surface; sciatic notch
917	Pelvis	left				70%	17-24 years	male		ilium; ischium; auricular surface; sciatic notch
917	Pelvis	left				30%	40-44 years	female		auricular surface; sciatic notch
917	Pelvis	right				85%	40-44 years	female		
917	Pelvis	left				25%	25-29 years	female		auricular surface; sciatic notch
917	Pelvis	right				40%	50-59 years	female		auricular surface; sciatic notch
917	Pelvis	left				40%	45-49 years	undeterminable		auricular surface; sciatic notch
917	Pelvis	left				95%	50-59 years	male		
1504	Femur	right	0	2	0					
1504	Femur	right	0	0	4					
1504	Femur	right	1	3	0					
1504	Femur	left	3	0	0					
1504	Femur	right	0	2	0					
1504	Femur	right	0	0	1					
1504	Femur	right	0	2	0					
1504	Femur	right	4	1	0					
1504	Femur	left	0	2	0					
1504	Femur	right	0	1	0					



1504	Femur	left	0	1	0					
1504	Femur	right	1	2	0					
1504	Femur	left	0	2	0					
Context	Bone	Side	Proximal	Mid	Distal	%	Age	Sex	Length (mm)	Pathology/Additional info.
1504	Femur	left	0	1	0					
1504	Femur	left	0	1	0					
1504	Femur	left	0	1	0					
1504	Femur	left	0	1	0					
1504	Femur	right	0	1	0					
1504	Femur	right	0	1	0					
1504	Femur	right	0	1	0					
1803	Femur	left	0	4	4					
1803	Femur	left	4	3	0					
1803	Femur	left	0	1	0					
1803	Femur	right	0	1	0					
1803	Femur	left	2	1	0					
1803	Femur	right	4	4	0					
1803	Femur	left	0	0	2					
1803	Femur	left	0	1	0					
1803	Femur	right	0	2	2					
1803	Femur	left	0	0	4					
1803	Femur	unidentifiable	0	1	0					
1803	Pelvis	right				10%	30-39 years			auricular surface
1803	Pelvis	right				50%	25-29 years	male		auricular surface; sciatic notch
1803	Pelvis	right				30%	45-49 years			auricular surface; sciatic notch
1803	Pelvis	left				40%		female		
1904	Femur	right	4	4	0					diameter = 5.3 cm





1904	Femur	left	4	4	4					
1904	Pelvis	right				<25%	16-19 years	female		sciatic notch, auricular surface
1905	Femur	left	4	4	4					
1905	Femur	left	0	0	4					
2008	Femur	right	0	4	0					
Context	Bone	Side	Proximal	Mid	Distal	%	Age	Sex	Length (mm)	Pathology/Additional info.
2008	Femur	left	0	4	0					diameter = 5.5 cm
2008	Femur	left	4	0	0					
2011	Femur	right	0	3	0					
2011	Femur	right	0	4	4					lateral bowing = rickets?
2011	Femur	right	4	4	0					
2011	Femur	left	4	4	4					
2011	Femur	right	4	4	4					
2011	Femur	right	0	4	0					lateral bowing = rickets?
2011	Femur	left	4	4	4					
2011	Femur		0	0	2					
2011	Femur	right	1	2	0					
2011	Femur	right	0	0	3					
2011	Femur	right	4	4	4				32.9 cm	
2011	Femur	right	0	3	4				39.6 cm	
2011	Femur	right	4	4	4				45.7 cm	
2011	Femur	right	4	3	0					
2011	Femur	left	0	1	4					
2011	Femur	left	4	0	0					
2011	Femur	left	4	4	4				42.8 cm	
2011	Femur	right	4	4	4				45.7 cm	
2011	Femur	right	0	4	4					



2011	Femur	right	0	4	4					
2011	Femur	left	1	3	0					
2011	Femur	right	4	3	0					
2011	Femur	right	0	4	0					
2011	Femur	left	0	1	4					
2011	Femur	left	0	3	4					
2011	Femur	right	4	4	4				45.0 cm	
Context	Bone	Side	Proximal	Mid	Distal	%	Age	Sex	Length (mm)	Pathology/Additional info.
2011	Femur	left	0	2	4					
2011	Femur	right	3	3	0					
2011	Femur	left	2	0	4					
2011	Femur	right	0	2	0					
2011	Femur	right	0	1	0					
2011	Femur	right	0	1	2					
2011	Femur	left	0	2	0					
2011	Femur	left	0	1	0					
2011	Femur	left	0	3	0					
2011	Femur	left	0	0	1					
2011	Femur	right	0	0	1					
2011	Femur	left	4	0	0					
2011	Femur	right	0	2	4					
2011	Femur	left	0	3	4					
2011	Femur	left	4	3	0					
2011	Femur	right	4	0	0					
2011	Femur	left	3	1	0					
2011	Femur	right	3	1	0					
2011	Femur	right	4	2	0					



2011	Femur	left	0	1	4					
2011	Femur	right	0	1	0					
2011	Mandible					>50%	25-35 years	male		mental eminence
2011	Pelvis	left				<50%	20-30 years	female		sciatic notch, auricular surface
2011	Pelvis	left				<25%		male		sciatic notch
2011	Pelvis	right				>50%	20-40 years	female		sciatic notch, auricular surface
2011	Pelvis	left				>50%	14-17 years	female?		
2011	Pelvis	right				>50%	50-69 years	male		auricular surface, sciatic notch; djd Stage 2 (Steckel et al. 2006) auricular surface
Context	Bone	Side	Proximal	Mid	Distal	%	Age	Sex	Length (mm)	Pathology/Additional info.
2011	Pelvis	right				<25%	40-60 years	male		auricular surface; djd Stage 2 (Steckel et al. 2006) auricular surface
2011	Pelvis	left				>50%	17-20 years	female		
2011	Pelvis	left				25%	20-25 years	female		auricular surface; sciatic notch
2011	Pelvis	left				20%	40-45 years			auricular surface
2011	Pelvis	right				30%	35-40 years			auricular surface
2011	Pelvis	left				40%	25-29 years	female		auricular surface; sciatic notch
2011	Pelvis	left				50%	40-44 years	female		auricular surface; sciatic notch
2011	Pelvis	left				80%	35-39 years	male		auricular surface; sciatic notch
2011	Pelvis	right				30%	25-29 years	female		auricular surface; sciatic notch
2011	Pelvis	left				60%	35-39 years	female		auricular surface; sciatic notch
2011	Pelvis	right				50%	50-59 years	female		auricular surface; sciatic notch
2011	Pelvis	right				45%	20-24 years	male		
2025	Femur	left	0	1	0					
2025	Femur	right	0	1	0					
2025	Femur	left	0	3	0					
2027	Femur	left	4	4	4				43.4 cm	
2027	Femur	left	3	4	4					



2027	Femur	left	4	3	0					
2027	Femur	right	4	3	0					
2027	Femur	left	4	3	0					
2027	Femur	right	3	4	4					
2027	Femur	right	2	0	0					
2027	Femur	left	0	1	4					
2027	Pelvis	left				50%	20-24 years	female		auricular surface; sciatic notch
2109	Femur	right	0	2	0					
2109	Pelvis	right				<50%	19-29 years	male		auricular surface; ilium; ischium
2206	Femur	right	0	2	4					
Context	Bone	Side	Proximal	Mid	Distal	%	Age	Sex	Length (mm)	Pathology/Additional info.
2206	Femur	left	4	0	0					
2206	Femur	left	0	3	0					
2206	Femur	right	0	2	0					
2206	Femur	left	0	1	4					
2206	Femur	right	1	3	0					
2206	Femur	left	0	4	0					
2206	Femur	left	0	4	0					
2206	Femur	left	2	4	3					
2206	Femur	left	0	3	0					
2206	Femur	right	4	4	4					
2206	Femur	left	0	0	4					
4504	Femur	left	4	4	0					head diameter = 45.0 mm
4504	Femur	right	4	4	0					head diameter = 44.5 mm
4504	Femur	left	4	4	0					head diameter = 47.5 mm
4504	Femur	left	0	4	0					
4504	Femur	unidentifiable	4	0	0					



4504	Femur	right	0	4	4					
4504	Femur	unidentifiable	4	0	0					
4504	Femur	unidentifiable	4	0	0					head diameter = 48.0 mm
4504	Femur	left	0	4	0					
4504	Femur	left	0	4	0					
4504	Femur	left	4	4	4					
4504	Femur	left	0	0	4					
4504	Femur	right	4	4	4				40.9 cm	
4504	Femur	right	0	4	0					
4504	Femur	right	4	1	0					
4504	Femur	left	4	0	0					head diameter = 50.0 mm
4504	Femur	left	0	0	4					
Context	Bone	Side	Proximal	Mid	Distal	%	Age	Sex	Length (mm)	Pathology/Additional info.
4504	Femur	left	4	0	0					osteoperiostitis and significant remodelling but no evidence of fracture
4504	Femur	right	4	4	0					
4504	Femur	unidentifiable	0	0	2					
4504	Femur	left	4	1	0					
4504	Femur	right	3	0	0					
4504	Femur	right	4	0	0					
4504	Femur	right	4	4	4			440		healed linear periostitis
4504	Femur	right	4	2	0					
4504	Femur	right	4	2	0					
4504	Femur	right	0	0	3					
4504	Femur	right	0	0	4					
4504	Femur	left	0	1	2					
4504	Femur	left	4	4	4			440		
4504	Femur	left	3	4	4			443		



4504	Femur	left	4	3	0					
4504	Femur	right	0	0	4					
4504	Femur	left	4	0	0					
4504	Femur	unidentifiable	0	2	0					
4504	Femur	unidentifiable	0	2	0					
4504	Femur	unidentifiable	0	2	0					
4504	Femur	left	1	1	0					
4504	Femur	unidentifiable	0	0	1					
4504	Femur	right	0	0	3					
4504	Femur	right	4	1	0					
4504	Femur	right	4	4	0					unfused greater trochanter; line of fusion of head and neck visible
4504	Femur	left	0	1	4					
4504	Femur	left	3	0	0					
Context	Bone	Side	Proximal	Mid	Distal	%	Age	Sex	Length (mm)	Pathology/Additional info.
4504	Femur	right	2	0	0					
4504	Femur	right	0	1	3					
4504	Femur	right	0	2	1					
4504	Femur	right	0	2	1					
4504	Femur	left	0	1	4					
4504	Femur	left	0	2	4					
4504	Femur	left	0	2	0					
4504	Femur	left	0	2	0					
4504	Femur	right	0	2	4					
4504	Femur	right	4	2	0					
4504	Femur	left	4	1	0					
4504	Femur	right	0	0	1					
4504	Femur	left	0	0	2					



4504	Femur	right	2	0	0					
4504	Femur	unidentifiable	1	0	0					
4504	Femur	right	0	2	0					
4504	Femur	right	0	1	4					
4504	Femur	left	0	2	4					
4504	Femur	left	4	2	0					
4504	Femur	right	0	1	4					
4504	Femur	left	0	0	4					
4504	Femur	left	0	0	2					
4504	Femur	right	1	2	0					
4504	Femur	right	0	3	1					
4504	Femur	right	0	2	0					
4504	Femur	right	0	2	0					
4504	Femur	right	0	1	0					
4504	Femur	right	2	0	0					
Context	Bone	Side	Proximal	Mid	Distal	%	Age	Sex	Length (mm)	Pathology/Additional info.
4504	Femur	right	0	1	2					
4504	Femur	left	0	2	0					
4504	Femur	right	0	2	0					
4504	Mandible					>50%				
4504	Mandible	right				<50%				small occlusal caries
4504	Mandible	left								
4504	Mandible					>50%		male		
4504	Mandible					<50%	18-25 years	male		slight calculus
4504	Mandible					100%	20-25 years			2 caries; slight calculus
4504	Pelvis	left				<25%		male		sciatic notch
4504	Pelvis	left				<50%	45+ years	female?		sciatic notch; auricular surface





4504	Pelvis					<50%	40-44 years			iliac crest; pubic symphysis; acetabulum
4504	Pelvis	right				>50%		male		sciatic notch; acetabulum; auricular surface
4504	Pelvis	left				>50%	45+ years	female		auricular surface; sciatic notch
4504	Pelvis	left				<25%	19-25 years	male		auricular surface; sciatic notch; ischial tuberosity
4504	Pelvis	left				80%	20-25 years	female		auricular surface; sciatic notch
4504	Pelvis	right				75%	40-44 years	male		auricular surface; sciatic notch; ischium
4504	Pelvis	left				25%	45+ years	undeterminable		
4504	Pelvis	left				80%	45+ years	female		auricular surface; sciatic notch
4504	Pelvis	left				50%	21-38 years	male		auricular surface; sciatic notch; acetabulum; ischial tuberosity
4504	Pelvis	right				30%		male		large acetabulum
4504	Pelvis	left				15%	40-44 years	undeterminable		auricular surface
4504	Pelvis	right				80%	40-44 years	male		auricular surface; sciatic notch
4504	Pelvis	right				40%	50-59 years	male		auricular surface; sciatic notch
4504	Pelvis	left				90%	50-59 years	male		auricular surface; sciatic notch
4504	Pelvis	left				30%	40-44 years	female		auricular surface; sciatic notch
4504	Pelvis	right				90%	25-29 years	female		auricular surface; sciatic notch; ischium
Context	Bone	Side	Proximal	Mid	Distal	%	Age	Sex	Length (mm)	Pathology/Additional info.
4504	Pelvis	right				80%	19-24 years	male		auricular surface; sciatic notch
4505	Femur	left	0	4	0					
4505	Femur	unidentifiable	0	0	2					
4505	Femur	left	4	4	4					
4505	Femur	right	4	4	4				465 mm	
4505	Femur	right	0	4	4					
4505	Femur	right	0	0	2					
4505	Mandible	right				<25%		male		
4505	Mandible					>50%	40-45 years			



4505	Mandible	right				<50%				
4505	Pelvis	right				>50%	16-24 years	undeterminable		auricular surface; sciatic notch; acetabulum
4505	Pelvis	left				>50%	45+ years	female		auricular surface, acetabulum, ischium
Unknown	Femur	left	4	4	4					
Unknown	Femur	right	4	4	4					
Unknown	Femur	left	4	4	4					
Unknown	Femur	right	4	4	4					

### Catalogue of Recorded Immature Disarticulated Elements

Context	Bone	Side	Age Category	Length	Pathology/ Additional info.
917	Radius	right	???		unfused distal articular surface; width = 16 mm/ ant-post. = 12 mm
1095	Ulna	unsided	Foetal	4.1 cm	
1504	Femur	left	Adolescent??		unfused head and trochanters
1803	Ilium	left			width (AS to crest = 101 mm; height = 91 mm (acetabulum to crest)
2008	Femur	left	Foetal	7.3 cm	
2008	Femur	left			epiphyseal surface fragment
2008	Femur	left			epiphyseal surface fragment
2011	Femur	left	Infant	81.0 mm	
2011	Mandible		Infant		unfused mandibular symphysis
2011	Mandible		Older child		8-12 years
2025	Pelvis	left			height = 36.0 mm
2027	Femur	left	Foetal	21.7 mm	
2027	Pelvis	right			height 70.1/ width (AS) to crest = 81.5 mm
4504	Pelvis	right	??		unfused iliac crest; max. width = 105 mm
4504	Scapula	right	??		unfused glenoid fossa; max length = 106 mm; max width = 72 mm
4504	Femur	right	Adolescent		unfused proximal epiphysis
4504	Femur	left	Adolescent		unfused proximal epiphysis
4504	Femur	left	Adolescent		unfused proximal epiphysis



4504	Femur		Child		less than 12 years; surviving fragment length = 13.05 mm
4504	Tibia	left	Infant/young child	90 mm	
4504	Pelvis	left	infant??		ilium width = 112.5 mm; height = 101 mm
4504	Pelvis		Neonate		
4504	Mix	unsided	Neonate/infant		mixed bones from torso (ribs; L1); MC4
4504	Femur	right	Older child	205 mm	
4504	Femur	right	Older child/adolescent		1,4,4
<b>Context</b>	<b>Bone</b>	<b>Side</b>	<b>Age Category</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Pathology/ Additional info.</b>
4504	Femur	right	Young child		max. distal breadth 55 mm
4504	Ulna	right	Young child	102 mm	
4504	Metacarpal	unsided		26 mm	unfused diaphysis length
4504	Pelvis	right			ilium width = 74mm; height = 70.5 mm
4504	Pelvis	left			auricular surface width = 15 mm/ length = 32.1 mm
4504	Radius	left		98 mm	
4505	Frontal		Infant/young child		cribra orbitalia (fine foramina)
4505	Rib	right	Infant/young child		
4505	Temporal	right	Infant/young child		
4505	Thoracic vert.		Infant/young child		arches fused in midline but not to body <5 years
4505	Thoracic vert.		Infant/young child		arches not fused to body <4-5 years
4505	Mandible		Young child		2 years $\pm$ 8 months
4505	Maxilla	right	Young child		2 years $\pm$ 8 months
4505	Pelvis	left	Young child		2-4 years; max. breadth 75 mm
4505	Scapula	right	Young child		2-5 years; max. length 70 mm
4505	Tibia	right	Young child		2-3 years
4505	Clavicle	right		71 mm	
4505	Humerus	right		122 mm	no tubercle



4505	Humerus	right			tubercle formed
4505	Radius	unsided			
4505	Ulna	right		103 mm	

KEY: 0= No bone surviving; 1 = 0-24%; 2= 25-49%; 3= 50-74%; 4 = 75-100%



## 10.7 Appendix 7: Coffin Furnishings Catalogue

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>4501</b>	<b>Skeleton No.</b>	<b>N/A</b>				
<b>Grip</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Patterned</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>	<b>Dimensions (mm)</b>	<b>Largest Fragment Size (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>
	Fe	No	CCS2a	No	N/A	101.4	No
<b>S.F. 1</b>							
<b>Grip</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Patterned</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>	<b>Dimensions (mm)</b>	<b>Largest Fragment Size (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>
	Fe	No	CCS1	Yes	153.5	N/A	No
<b>Notes: S.F. 2</b>							
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>Skeleton No.</b>	<b>N/A</b>				
<b>Upholstery stud</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Largest Object Dimensions (mm)</b>				
	Cu alloy	5	12.0 x 12.3				
<b>Notes: Attached to coffin wood; single row</b>							
<b>Unidentifiable Plate</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Punched Pattern</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>	<b>Dimensions (mm)</b>	<b>Largest Fragment Size (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>
	Fe	No	Undeterminable	No	N/A	45.5 x 36.1	No
<b>Notes: 3 fragments</b>							
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>Skeleton No.</b>	<b>N/A</b>				
<b>Nails</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Minimum No.</b>	<b>Largest fragment/ Complete Nail (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>			
	Fe	4	59.5	No			
<b>Notes: Heavily corroded and fragmented</b>							
<b>Upholstery stud</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Largest Object Dimensions (mm)</b>				
	Fe	2	17.1 x 17.1				
<b>Upholstery stud</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Largest Object Dimensions (mm)</b>				
	Cu alloy	16	11.4 x 11.4				
<b>Notes: 6 Cu alloy studs in single line on wood; 10 loose</b>							



Unidentifiable Plate	Material	Punched Pattern	CCS Type	Complete	Dimensions (mm)	Largest Fragment Size (mm)	X-Ray
	Fe	Undeterminable	Undeterminable	No	N/A	83.9 x 33.9	No
<b>Notes:</b> 4 fragments							
Grip	Material	Patterned	CCS Type	Complete	Dimensions (mm)	Largest Fragment Size (mm)	X-Ray
	Fe	Yes	Undeterminable	Yes	150 .0	N/A	No
Grip	Material	Patterned	CCS Type	Complete	Dimensions (mm)	Largest Fragment Size (mm)	X-Ray
	Fe	Yes	CCS4	Yes	160.0	N/A	No
Grip	Material	Patterned	CCS Type	Complete	Dimensions (mm)	Largest Fragment Size (mm)	X-Ray
	Fe	No	No match	No	N/A	160.0	No
Notes: same shape as CCS8 but not pattern; very large							
Grip	Material	Patterned	CCS Type	Complete	Dimensions (mm)	Largest Fragment Size (mm)	X-Ray
	Fe	No	No match	No	N/A	115.0	No
Notes: same type as previous grip (same shape as CCS8) but smaller							
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>2206</b>	<b>Skeleton No.</b>	<b>N/A</b>				
<b>Grip</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Patterned</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>	<b>Dimensions (mm)</b>	<b>Largest Fragment Size (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>
	Cu alloy	Yes	No	No	N/A	N/A	
<b>Notes:</b> The grip is circular in cross section and is decorated by a band of small globes coiled around it.							
<b>Grip Plate</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Punched Pattern</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>	<b>Dimensions (mm)</b>	<b>Largest Fragment Size (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>
	Cu alloy	Yes	CCS3	No	200.0	N/A	
<b>Notes:</b> Cu alloy grip plate exhibiting double cherub face motif and leaf border present on CCS3; Not complete but full width measurement attainable							
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>4501</b>	<b>Skeleton No.</b>	<b>N/A</b>				
<b>Grip</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Patterned</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>	<b>Dimensions (mm)</b>	<b>Largest Fragment Size (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>
	Fe	Undeterminable	Undeterminable	No	N/A	88.3	No
<b>Grip</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Patterned</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>	<b>Dimensions (mm)</b>	<b>Largest Fragment Size (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>



	Fe	Undeterminable	Undeterminable	No	N/A	-	No
<b>Grip</b>	Material	Patterned	CCS Type	Complete		Largest Fragment Size (mm)	X-Ray
	Fe	Undeterminable	Undeterminable	No	N/A	-	No
<b>Nails</b>	Material	Minimum No.	Largest fragment/ Complete Nail (mm)	X-Ray			
	Fe	4	53.3	No			
<b>Notes:</b> Heavily corroded and fragmented of varying length and thickness							
<b>Upholstery stud</b>	Material	No.	Largest Object Dimensions (mm)				
	Fe	5	13.0 x 13.0				
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>4504</b>	<b>Skeleton No.</b>	<b>N/A</b>				
<b>Grip</b>	Material	Patterned	CCS Type	Complete	Dimensions (mm)	Largest Fragment Size (mm)	X-Ray
	Fe	No	2a	Yes	128.2	N/A	No
<b>Grip</b>	Material	Patterned	CCS Type	Complete	Dimensions (mm)	Largest Fragment Size (mm)	X-Ray
	Fe	Yes	Undeterminable	Yes	131.0	N/A	No
<b>Grip</b>	Material	Patterned	CCS Type	Complete	Dimensions (mm)	Largest Fragment Size (mm)	X-Ray
	Fe	No	2a	No	N/A	131.0	No
<b>Grip</b>	Material	Patterned	CCS Type	Complete	Dimensions (mm)	Largest Fragment Size (mm)	X-Ray
	Fe	Yes	Undeterminable	No	N/A	90.8	No
<b>Grip</b>	Material	Patterned	CCS Type	Complete	Dimensions (mm)	Largest Fragment Size (mm)	X-Ray
	Fe	No	CCS2a	No	N/A	114.0	No
<b>Grip</b>	Material	Patterned	CCS Type	Complete	Dimensions (mm)	Largest Fragment Size (mm)	X-Ray
	Fe	No	CCS2a	No	N/A	115.4	No
<b>Grip</b>	Material	Patterned	CCS Type	Complete	Dimensions (mm)	Largest Fragment Size (mm)	X-Ray
	Fe	No	CCS2a	No	N/A	119.7	No





<b>Grip</b>	Material	Patterned	CCS Type	Complete	Dimensions (mm)	Largest Fragment Size (mm)	X-Ray
	Fe	No	CCS2a	No	N/A	85.4	No
<b>Grip</b>	Material	Patterned	CCS Type	Complete	Dimensions (mm)	Largest Fragment Size (mm)	X-Ray
	Fe	No	CCS2a	No	N/A	108.8	No
<b>Grip</b>	Material	Patterned	CCS Type	Complete	Dimensions (mm)	Largest Fragment Size (mm)	X-Ray
	Fe	No	CCS2a	No	N/A	98.0	No
<b>Grip</b>	Material	Patterned	CCS Type	Complete	Dimensions (mm)	Largest Fragment Size (mm)	X-Ray
	Fe	Yes	CCS4 or 5	Yes	137.3	N/A	No
<b>Notes:</b> flower motif observable but too corroded to determine specific grip type							
<b>Grip</b>	Material	Patterned	CCS Type	Complete	Dimensions (mm)	Largest Fragment Size (mm)	X-Ray
	Fe	No	CCS2a	No	N/A	86.4	No
<b>Grip</b>	Material	Patterned	CCS Type	Complete	Dimensions (mm)	Largest Fragment Size (mm)	X-Ray
	Fe	No	CCS2a	Yes	70.9	N/A	No
<b>Grip</b>	Material	Patterned	CCS Type	Complete	Dimensions (mm)	Largest Fragment Size (mm)	X-Ray
	Fe	Undeterminable	Undeterminable	No	N/A	57.0	No
<b>Grip</b>	Material	Patterned	CCS Type	Complete	Dimensions (mm)	Largest Fragment Size (mm)	X-Ray
	Fe	Undeterminable	Undeterminable	No	N/A	49.2	No
<b>Grip</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Patterned</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>		<b>Largest Fragment Size (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>
	Fe	N/A	Undeterminable	No	N/A	??	No
<b>Grip Plate</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Punched Pattern</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>	<b>Dimensions (mm)</b>	<b>Largest Fragment Size (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>
	Fe	Undeterminable	Undeterminable	No	N/A	??	No
<b>Notes:</b> Fragment of Fe grip plate adhered to grip;							
<b>Grip</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Patterned</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>		<b>Largest Fragment</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>



						<b>Size (mm)</b>	
	Fe	N/A	Undeterminable	No	N/A	??	No
<b>Grip Plate</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Punched Pattern</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>	<b>Dimensions (mm)</b>	<b>Largest Fragment Size (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>
	Fe	Undeterminable	Undeterminable	No	N/A	??	No
<b>Notes:</b> Fragment of Fe grip plate adhered to grip;							
<b>Grip</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Patterned</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>		<b>Largest Fragment Size (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>
	Fe	N/A	Undeterminable	No	N/A	??	No
<b>Grip Plate</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Punched Pattern</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>	<b>Dimensions (mm)</b>	<b>Largest Fragment Size (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>
	Fe	Undeterminable	Undeterminable	No	N/A	??	No
<b>Notes:</b> Fragment of Fe grip plate adhered to grip;							
<b>Grip</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Patterned</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>		<b>Largest Fragment Size (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>
	Fe	N/A	Undeterminable	No	N/A	??	No
<b>Grip Plate</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Punched Pattern</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>	<b>Dimensions (mm)</b>	<b>Largest Fragment Size (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>
	Fe	Undeterminable	Undeterminable	No	N/A	??	No
<b>Notes:</b> Fragment of Fe grip plate adhered to grip;							
<b>Grip</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Patterned</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>		<b>Largest Fragment Size (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>
	Fe	N/A	Undeterminable	No	N/A	??	No
<b>Grip Plate</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Punched Pattern</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>	<b>Dimensions (mm)</b>	<b>Largest Fragment Size (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>
	Fe	Undeterminable	Undeterminable	No	N/A	??	No
<b>Notes:</b> Fragment of Fe grip plate adhered to grip;							
<b>Grip</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Patterned</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>		<b>Largest Fragment Size (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>
	Fe	N/A	Undeterminable	No	N/A	??	No
<b>Grip Plate</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Punched Pattern</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>	<b>Dimensions (mm)</b>	<b>Largest Fragment Size (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>
	Fe	Undeterminable	Undeterminable	No	N/A	??	No
<b>Notes:</b> Fragment of Fe grip plate adhered to grip;							
<b>Grip</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Patterned</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>		<b>Largest Fragment Size (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>
	Fe	N/A	Undeterminable	No	N/A	??	No
<b>Grip Plate</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Punched Pattern</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>	<b>Dimensions (mm)</b>	<b>Largest Fragment Size (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>
	Fe	Undeterminable	Undeterminable	No	N/A	??	No



<b>Notes:</b> Fragment of Fe grip plate adhered to grip;							
<b>Grip</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Patterned</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>		<b>Largest Fragment Size (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>
	Fe	N/A	Undeterminable	No	N/A	??	No
<b>Grip Plate</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Punched Pattern</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>	<b>Dimensions (mm)</b>	<b>Largest Fragment Size (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>
	Fe	Undeterminable	Undeterminable	No	N/A	??	No
<b>Notes:</b> Fragment of Fe grip plate adhered to grip;							
<b>Grip</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Patterned</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>		<b>Largest Fragment Size (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>
	Fe	N/A	Undeterminable	No	N/A	??	No
<b>Grip Plate</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Punched Pattern</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>	<b>Dimensions (mm)</b>	<b>Largest Fragment Size (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>
	Fe	Undeterminable	Undeterminable	No	N/A	??	No
<b>Notes:</b> Fragment of Fe grip plate adhered to grip;							
<b>Grip</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Patterned</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>		<b>Largest Fragment Size (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>
	Fe	N/A	Undeterminable	No	N/A	??	No
<b>Grip Plate</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Punched Pattern</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>	<b>Dimensions (mm)</b>	<b>Largest Fragment Size (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>
	Fe	Undeterminable	Undeterminable	No	N/A	??	No
<b>Notes:</b> Fragment of Fe grip plate adhered to grip;							
<b>Grip</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Patterned</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>		<b>Largest Fragment Size (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>
	Fe	N/A	Undeterminable	No	N/A	??	No
<b>Grip Plate</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Punched Pattern</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>	<b>Dimensions (mm)</b>	<b>Largest Fragment Size (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>
	Fe	Undeterminable	Undeterminable	No	N/A	??	No
<b>Notes:</b> Fragment of Fe grip plate adhered to grip;							
<b>Grip</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Patterned</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>		<b>Largest Fragment Size (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>
	Fe	N/A	Undeterminable	No	N/A	??	No
<b>Grip Plate</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Punched Pattern</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>	<b>Dimensions (mm)</b>	<b>Largest Fragment Size (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>
	Fe	Undeterminable	Undeterminable	No	N/A	??	No
<b>Notes:</b> Fragment of Fe grip plate adhered to grip;							
<b>Grip</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Patterned</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>		<b>Largest Fragment Size (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>
	Fe	N/A	Undeterminable	No	N/A	??	No
<b>Grip Plate</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Punched</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>	<b>Dimensions (mm)</b>	<b>Largest Fragment</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>



		<b>Pattern</b>				<b>Size (mm)</b>	
	Fe	Undeterminable	Undeterminable	No	N/A	??	No
<b>Notes:</b> Fragment of Fe grip plate adhered to grip;							
<b>Unidentifiable Plate</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Punched Pattern</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>	<b>Dimensions (mm)</b>	<b>Largest Fragment Size (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>
	Fe	No	Undeterminable	No	N/A	63 x 70	No
<b>Notes:</b> 15 plain Fe plate fragments							
<b>Unidentifiable Plate</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Punched Pattern</b>	<b>CCS Type</b>	<b>Complete</b>	<b>Dimensions (mm)</b>	<b>Largest Fragment Size (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>
	Fe	No	Undeterminable	No	N/A	38.9 x 40.1	No
<b>Notes:</b> 3 fragments							
<b>Nails</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Minimum No.</b>	<b>Largest fragment/ Complete Nail (mm)</b>	<b>X-Ray</b>			
	Fe	17	-	No			
<b>Notes:</b> Heavily corroded and fragmented							
<b>Unidentifiable Fe concretions</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Largest Object Dimensions (mm)</b>					
	47	30 x 30					
<b>Notes:</b> corroded fragments of nails and grips							
<b>Upholstery stud</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Largest Object Dimensions (mm)</b>				
	Cu alloy	4	15 x 15				
<b>Upholstery stud</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Largest Object Dimensions (mm)</b>				
	Fe	11	17.6 17.6 mm				
<b>Unidentifiable Fe Object</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Largest Object Dimensions (mm)</b>					
	1	N/A					
<b>Notes:</b> Large Fe stud or head of nail; S.F. 6							
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>4506</b>	<b>Skeleton No.</b>	<b>N/A</b>				
<b>Unidentifiable Fe</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Largest Object</b>					



Object		Dimensions (mm)					
	1	N/A					
Notes: Large Fe stud or head of nail; S.F. 5							
Context No.	1214	Skeleton No.	N/A				
Grip	Material	Patterned	CCS Type	Complete	Dimensions (mm)	Largest Fragment Size (mm)	X-Ray
	Fe	No	CSS1	Yes	160 mm	??	No
Grip	Material	Patterned	CCS Type	Complete	Dimensions (mm)	Largest Fragment Size (mm)	X-Ray
	Fe	No	CSS2b	No	N/A	99.6	No
Grip	Material	Patterned	CCS Type	Complete	Dimensions (mm)	Largest Fragment Size (mm)	X-Ray
	Fe	No	CSS2a	Yes	121.7 mm	??	No
Nails	Material	Minimum No.	Largest fragment/ Complete Nail (mm)	X-Ray			
	Fe	7	-	No			
Notes: Heavily corroded and fragmented of varying length and thickness							
Unidentifiable Plate	Material	Punched Pattern	CCS Type	Complete	Dimensions (mm)	Largest Fragment Size (mm)	X-Ray
	Fe	Undeterminable	Undeterminable	No	N/A	42.8 x 43.1	No
Notes: 4 fragments							
Upholstery stud	Material	No.	Largest Object Dimensions (mm)				
	Cu alloy	10	11.3 x 12.3				
Upholstery stud	Material	No.	Largest Object Dimensions (mm)				
	Fe	9	19.4 x 17.6 mm				



## 10.8 Appendix 8: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-181106

### Project details

Project name	Severn Street, Worcester, Worcestershire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to two trial trenches and undertake a watching brief at St. Peter's Street, Worcester, Worcestershire, as part of an ongoing scheme based at Severn Street, Worcester. The Site was centred at NGR 38521 25434. The scheme took place ahead of proposed development. The interior of the footprint of the church of 1838-1976 has been heavily disturbed by 20th century activities. Burial vaults were found to exist to a substantial depth in this area. 19th or 20th century inhumations exist south of the church. During the subsequent watching brief, remains of the medieval city wall and medieval church were found. Roman pottery was recovered from the base of the construction cut for the city wall.
Project dates	Start: 02-06-2014 End: 29-08-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	104660 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	104661 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 2 - Other transport infrastructure
Monument type	CHURCH BUILDING Post Medieval
Monument type	CHURCH BUILDING Modern
Monument type	INHUMATIONS Post Medieval
Monument type	INHUMATIONS Modern
Monument type	CHURCH BUILDING Medieval
Monument type	DEFENSIVE WALL Medieval
Monument type	DEFENSIVE WALL Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	HUMAN BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	HUMAN BONE Modern
Significant Finds	IRON Post Medieval



Significant Finds	GRAVE SLABS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Annotated Sketch", "Augering", "Photographic Survey", "Rectified photography", "Targeted Trenches", "Test Pits"
Development type	Car park (flat)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	WORCESTERSHIRE WORCESTER WORCESTER Severn Street, Worcester, Worcestershire
Postcode	WR1 2PD
Study area	0 Hectares
Site coordinates	SO 8521 5434 52.1867033966 -2.21636102933 52 11 12 N 002 12 58 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 19.20m Max: 19.20m

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting Ltd.
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Chris Swales
Project supervisor	Martina Tenzer
Project supervisor	Ashley Tuck
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Berkeley Group PLC

#### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Worcester City Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal", "other"
Digital Archive recipient	Worcester City Museum





Digital Contents	"Human Bones","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Worcester City Museum
Paper Contents	"Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

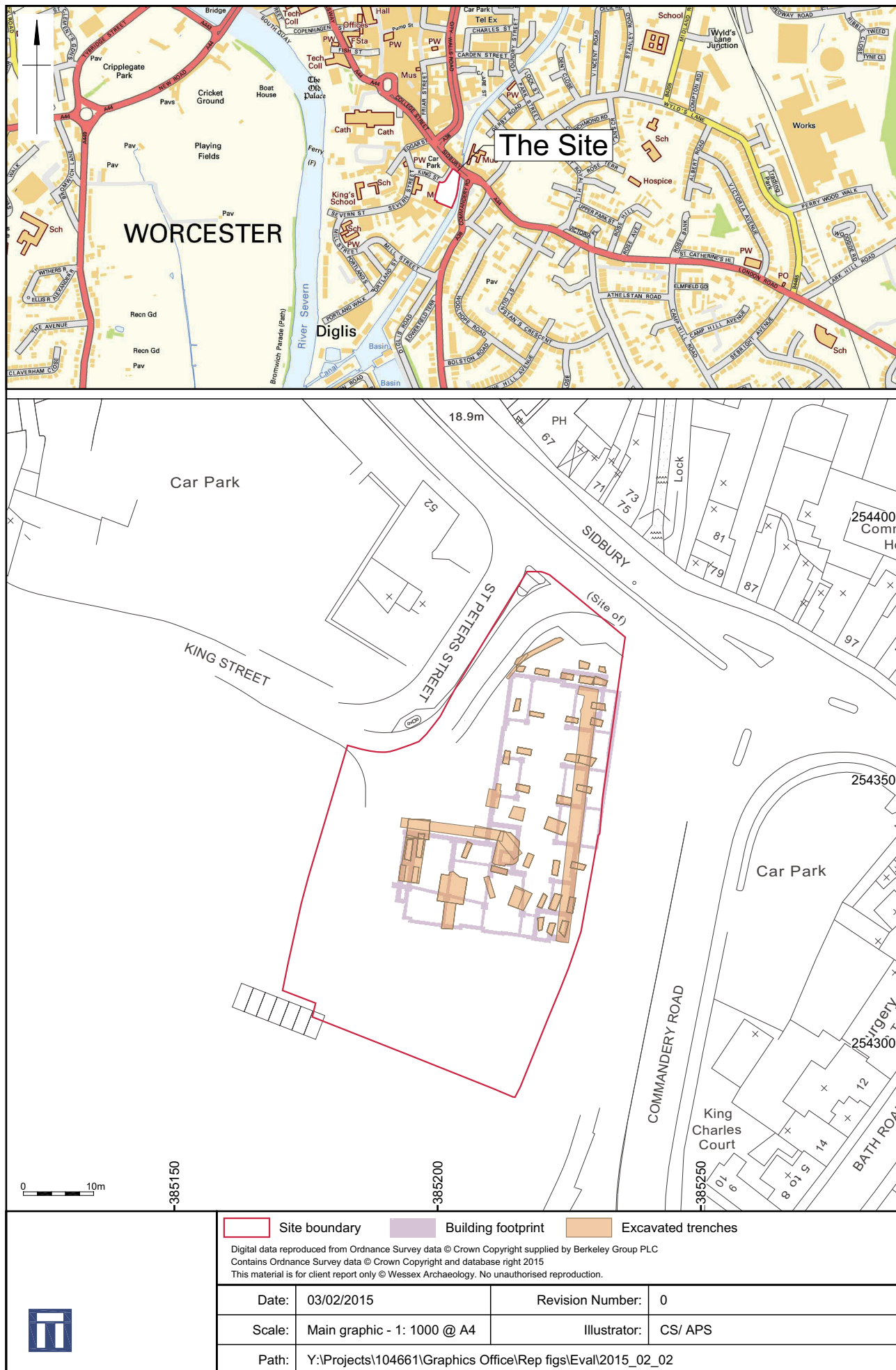
### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Severn Street, Worcester, Worcestershire: Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Wessex Archaeology
Other bibliographic details	104660.03
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	A4 comb bound report

### Project bibliography 2

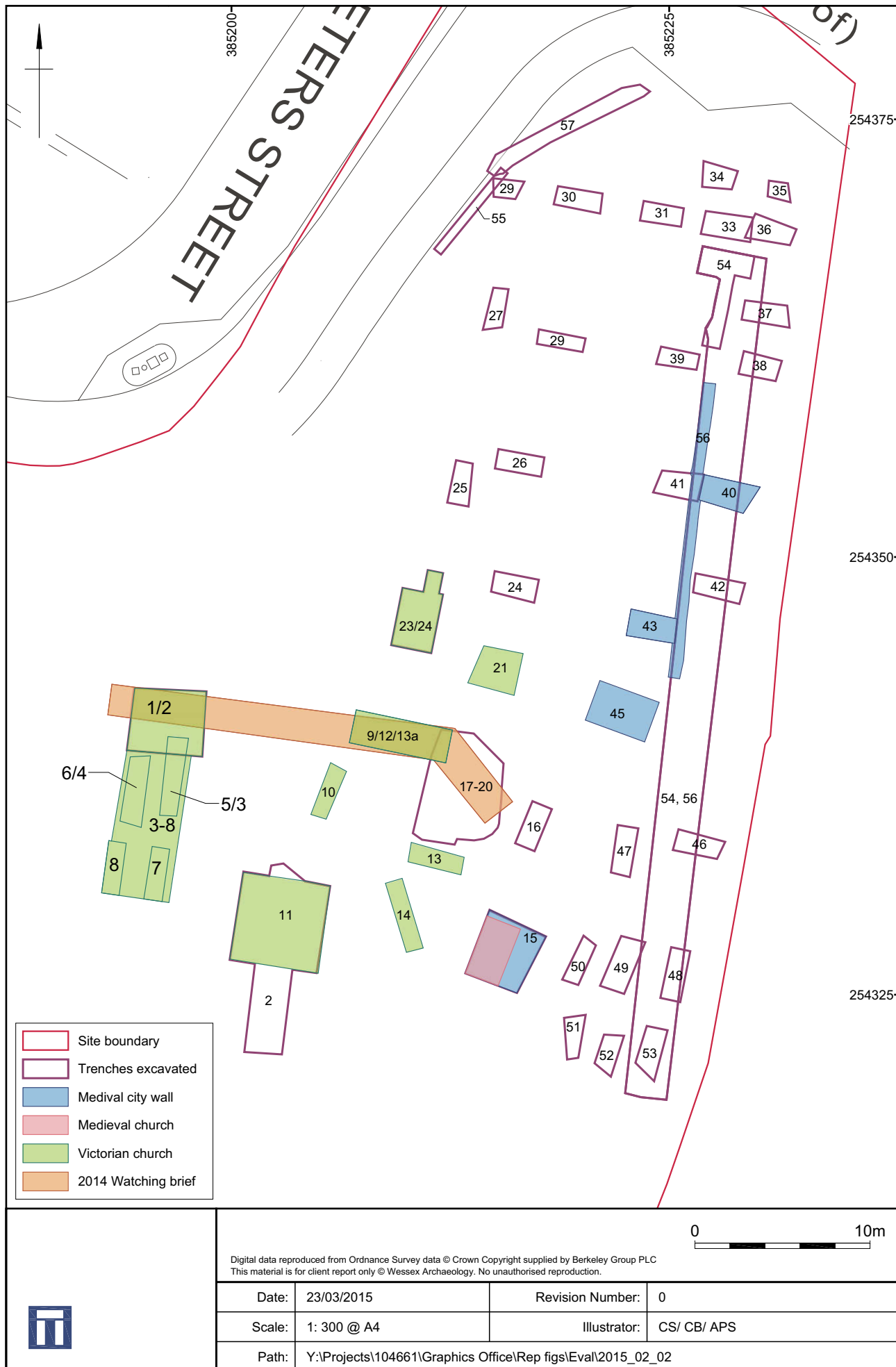
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Severn Street, Worcester, Worcestershire: Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Wessex Archaeology
Other bibliographic details	104661.01
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	A4 comb bound laser printed report.

Entered by	Martina Tenzer (j.tibber@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	4 February 2015



Site location and Trench locations

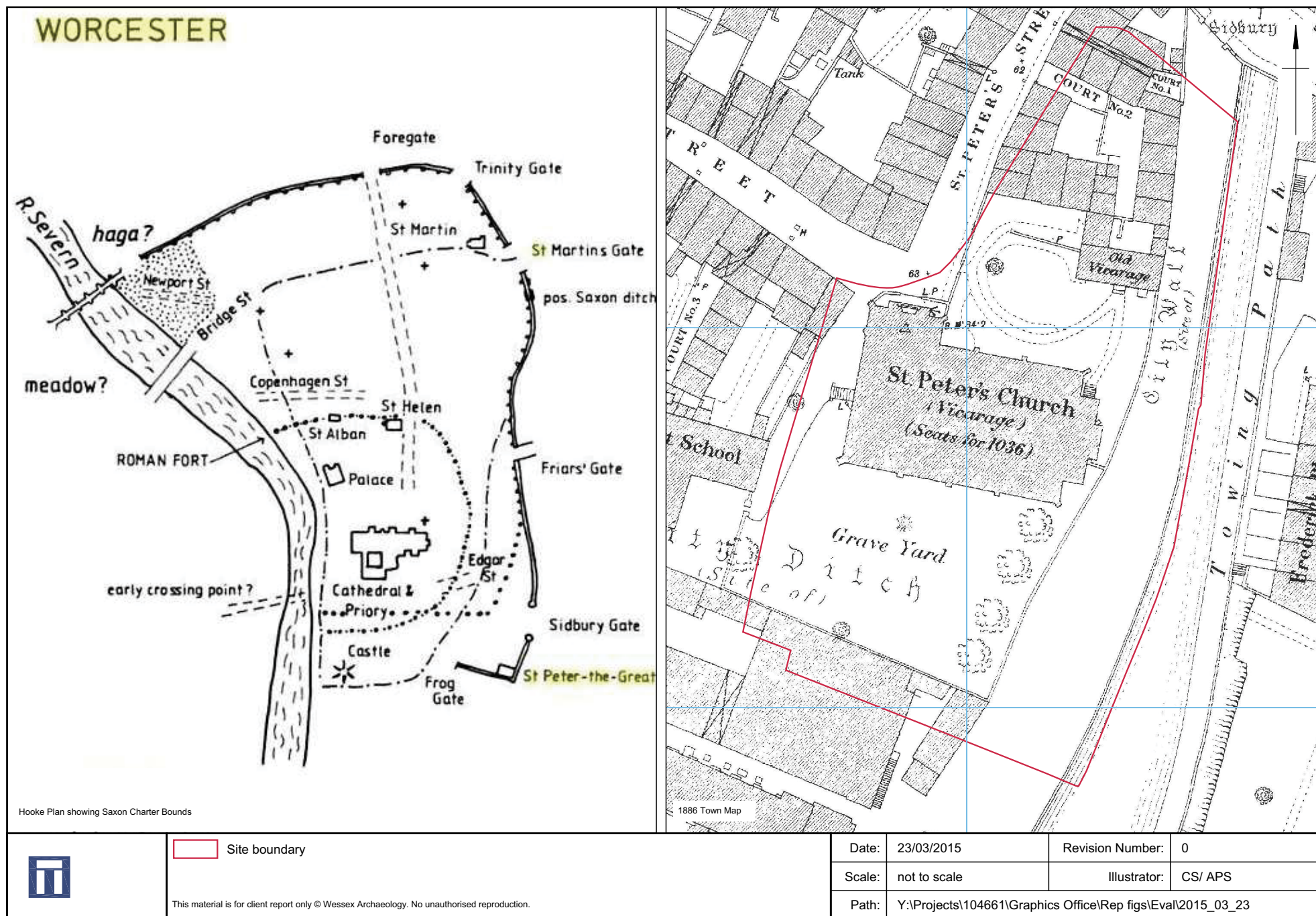
Figure 1

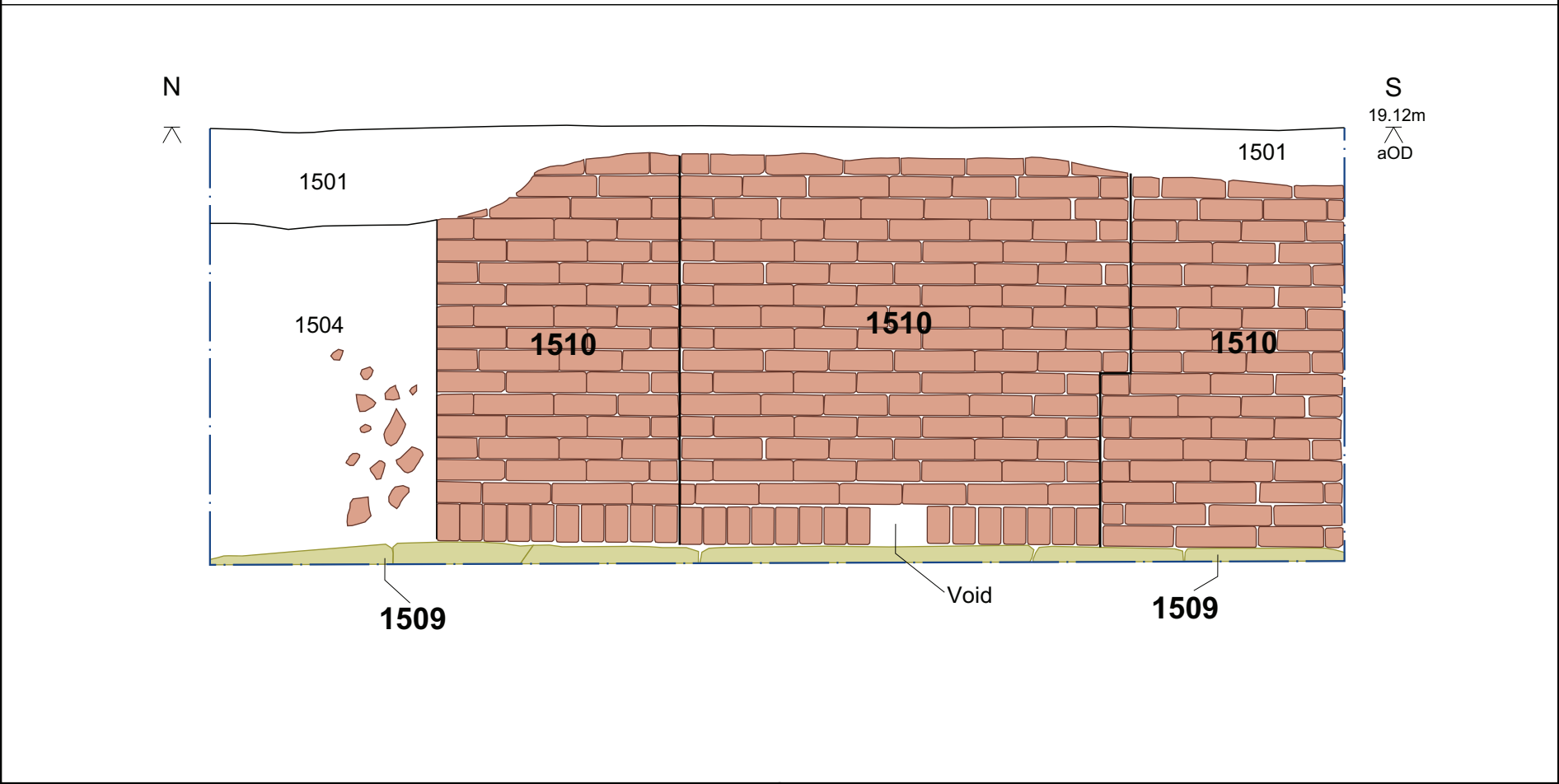
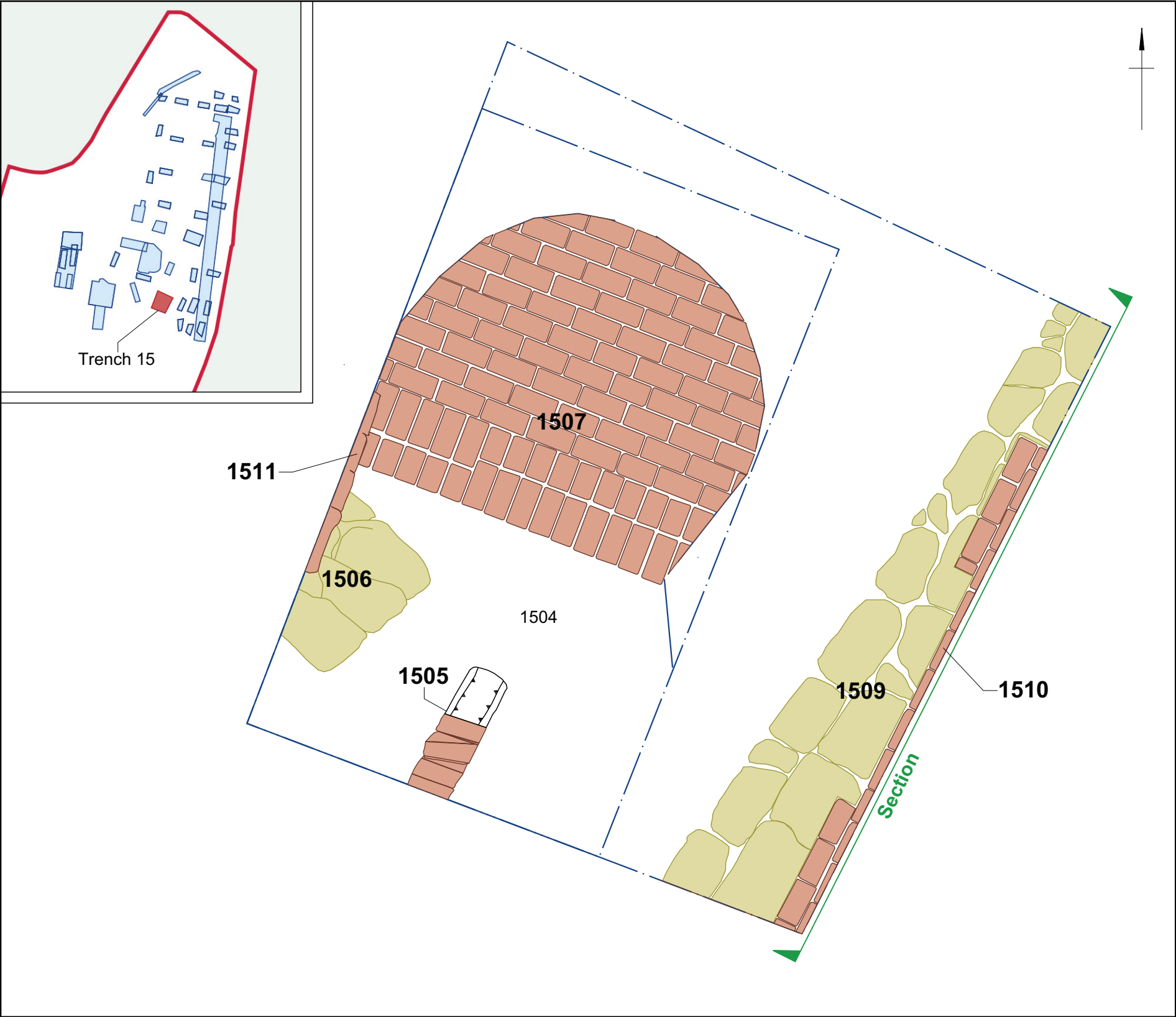



Trench locations defined by period


Figure 2














Red brick

Sandstone

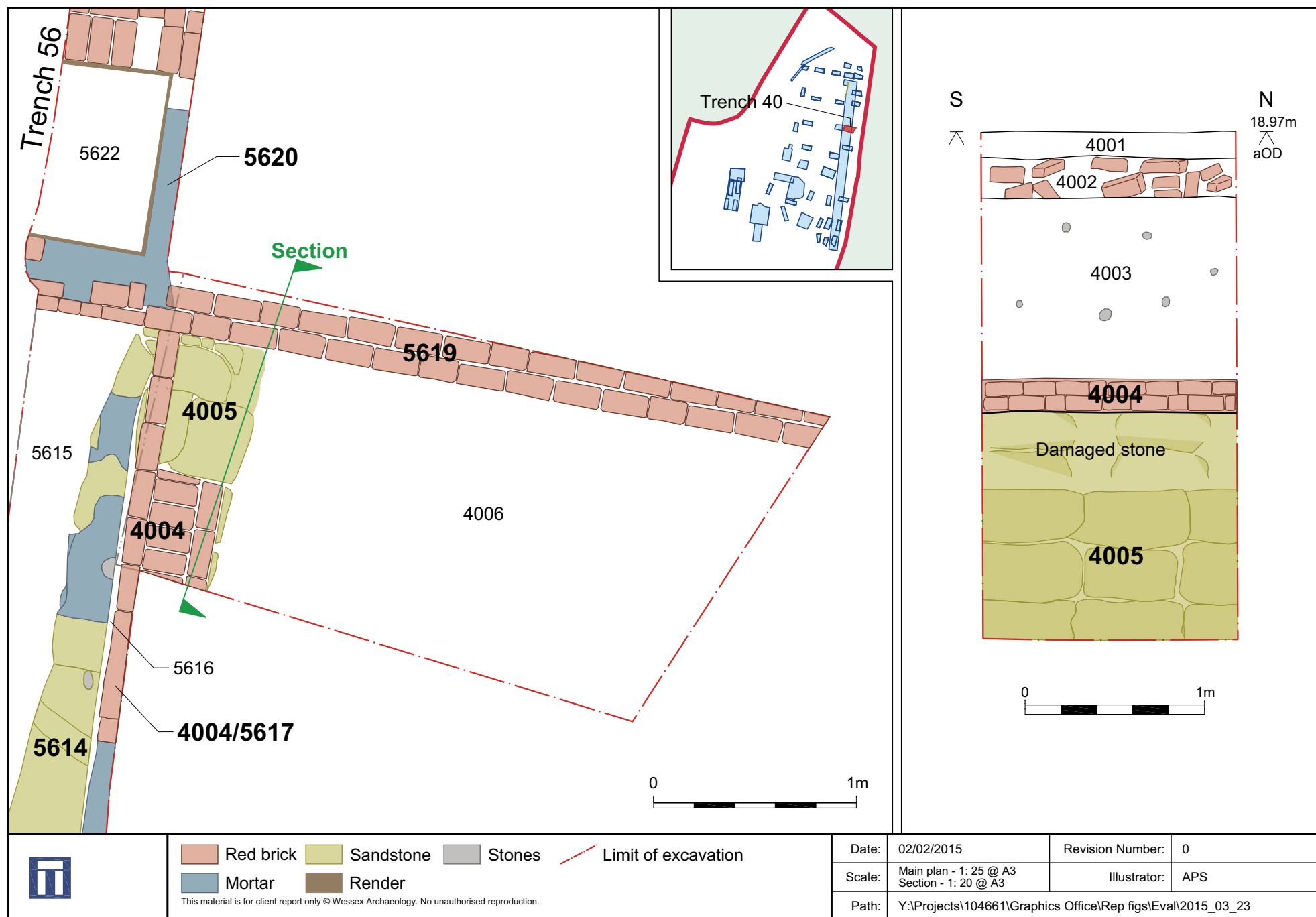
Limit of excavation

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Path:	Y:\Projects\104661\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_03_23		

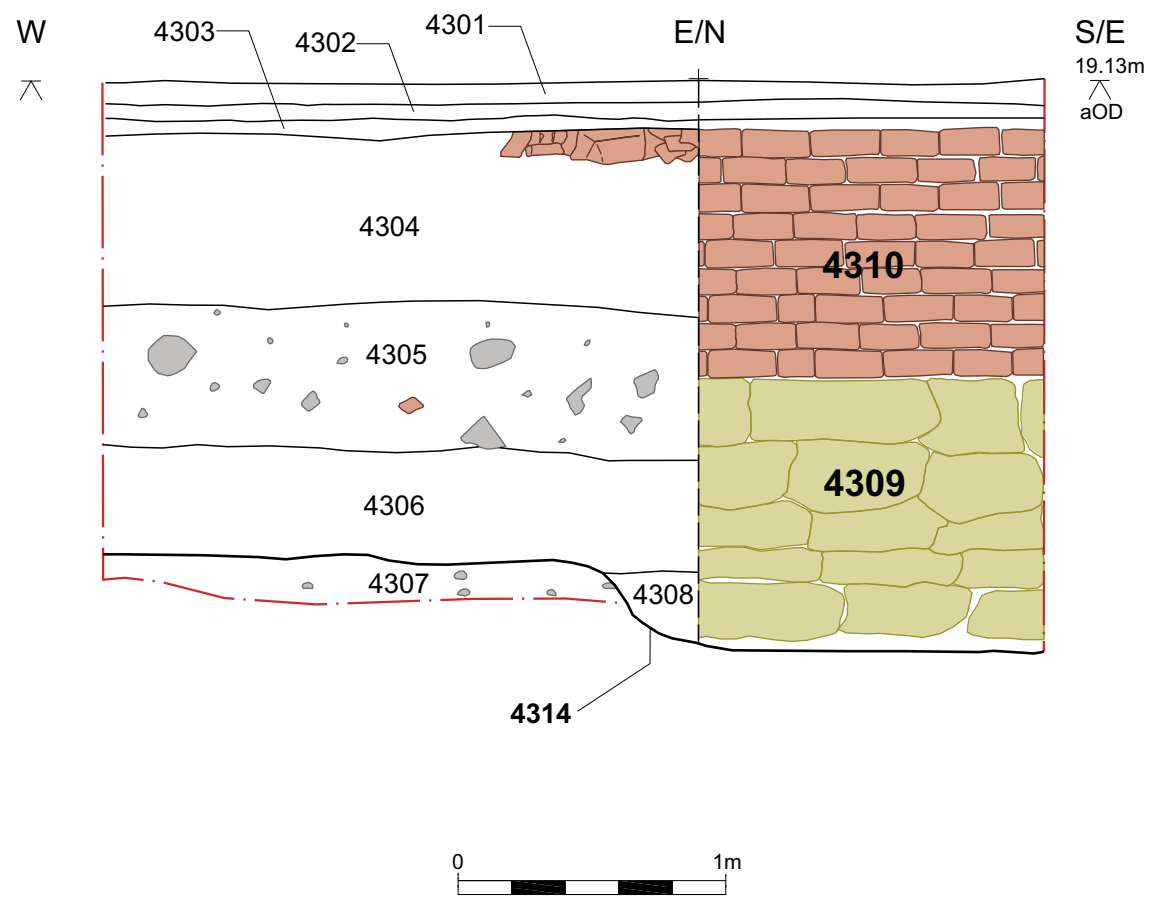
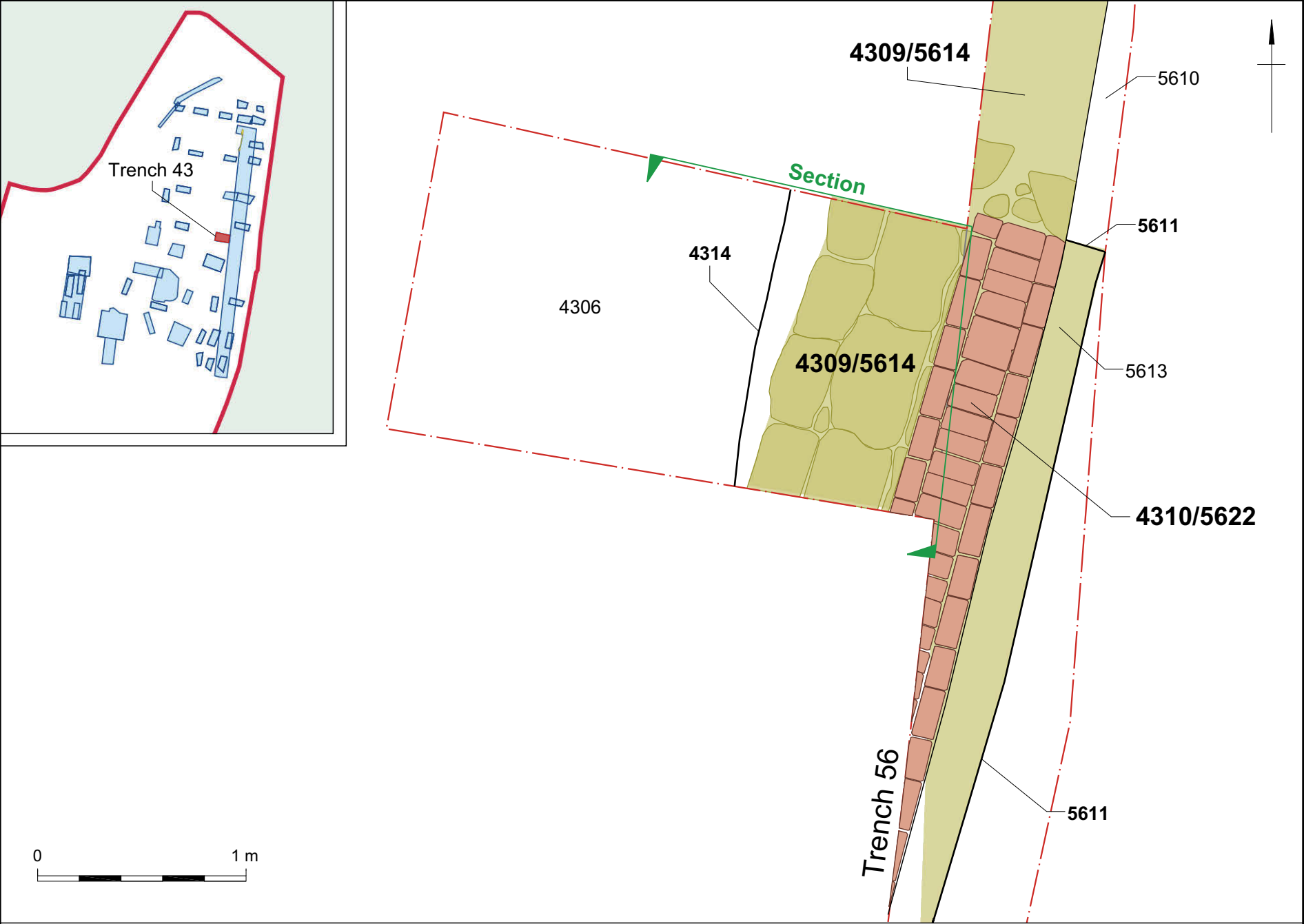
Plan of and section of **Trench 15**, medieval city wall **1509** and church buttress **1506**

Figure 4



Plan of and section of **Trench 40**, medieval city wall **4005**

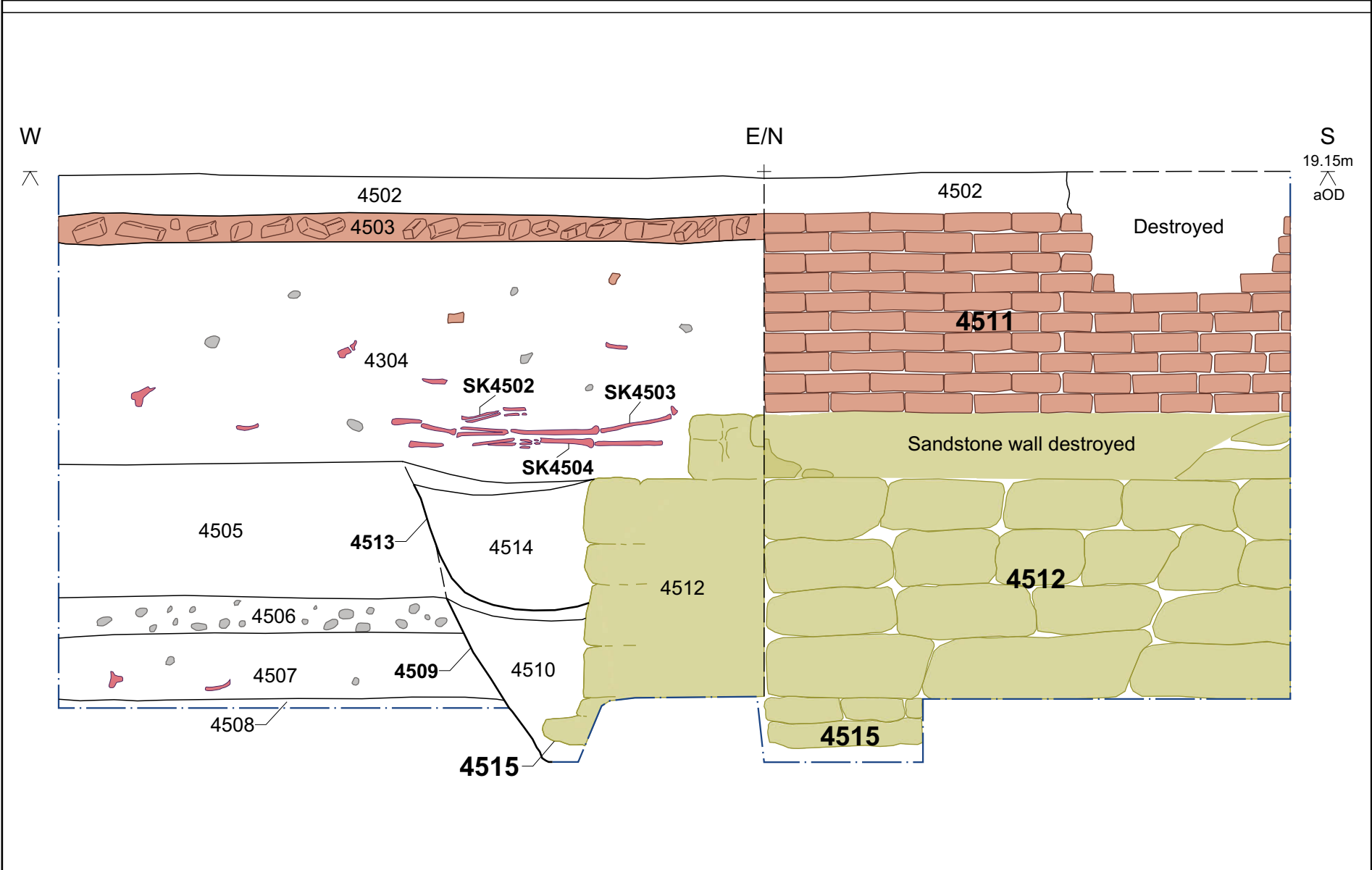
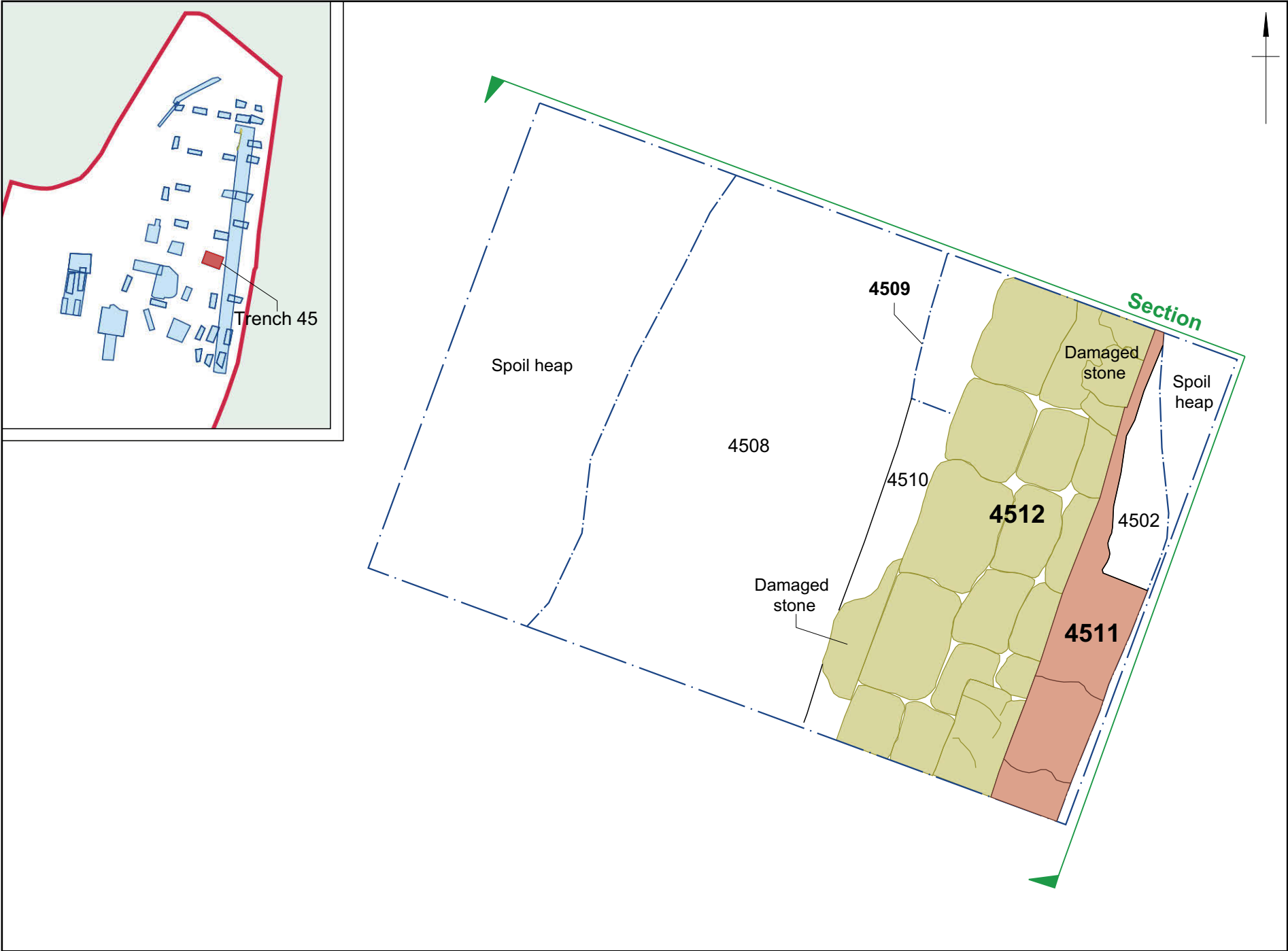




	<div><div>Red brick</div><div>Sandstone</div><div>Stones</div><div>Limit of excavation</div></div>		
	<small>This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</small>		
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Scale:	Main plan - 1: 25 @ A3 Section - 1: 20 @ A3	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\104661\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_03_23		

Plan of and section of **Trench 43**, medieval city wall **4309**

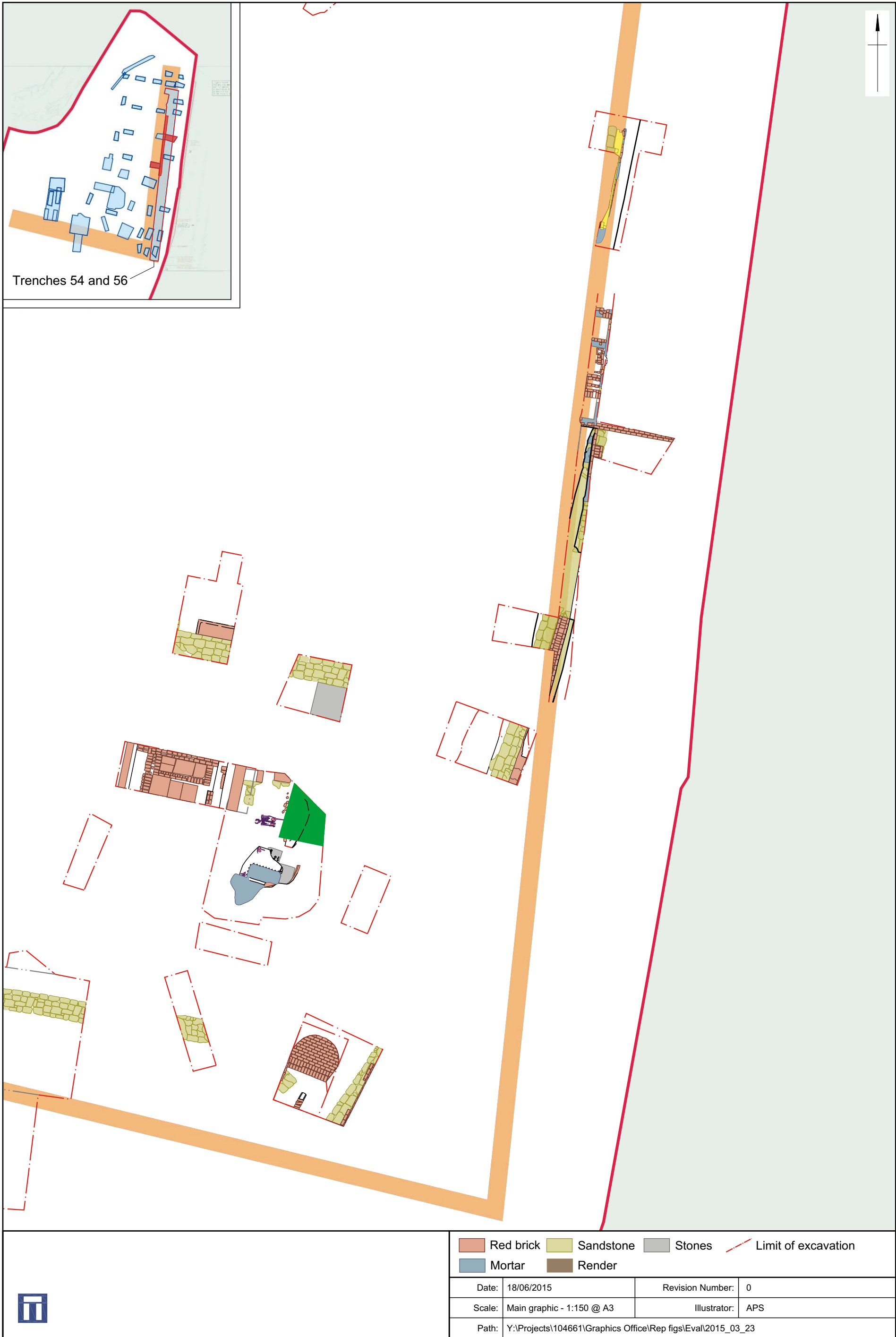
Figure 6



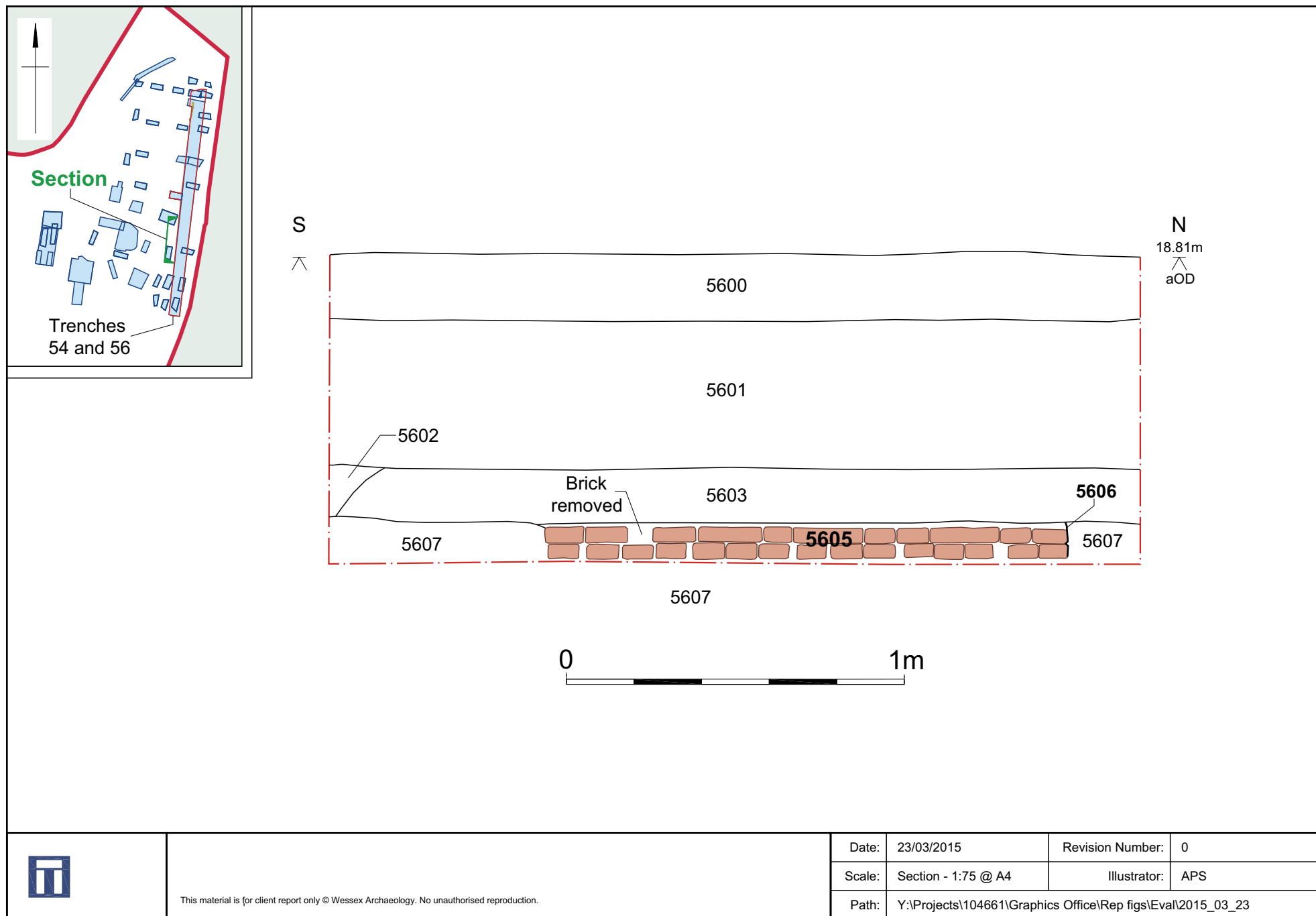
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Plan and section of **Trench 45**, medieval city wall **4512** Figure 7

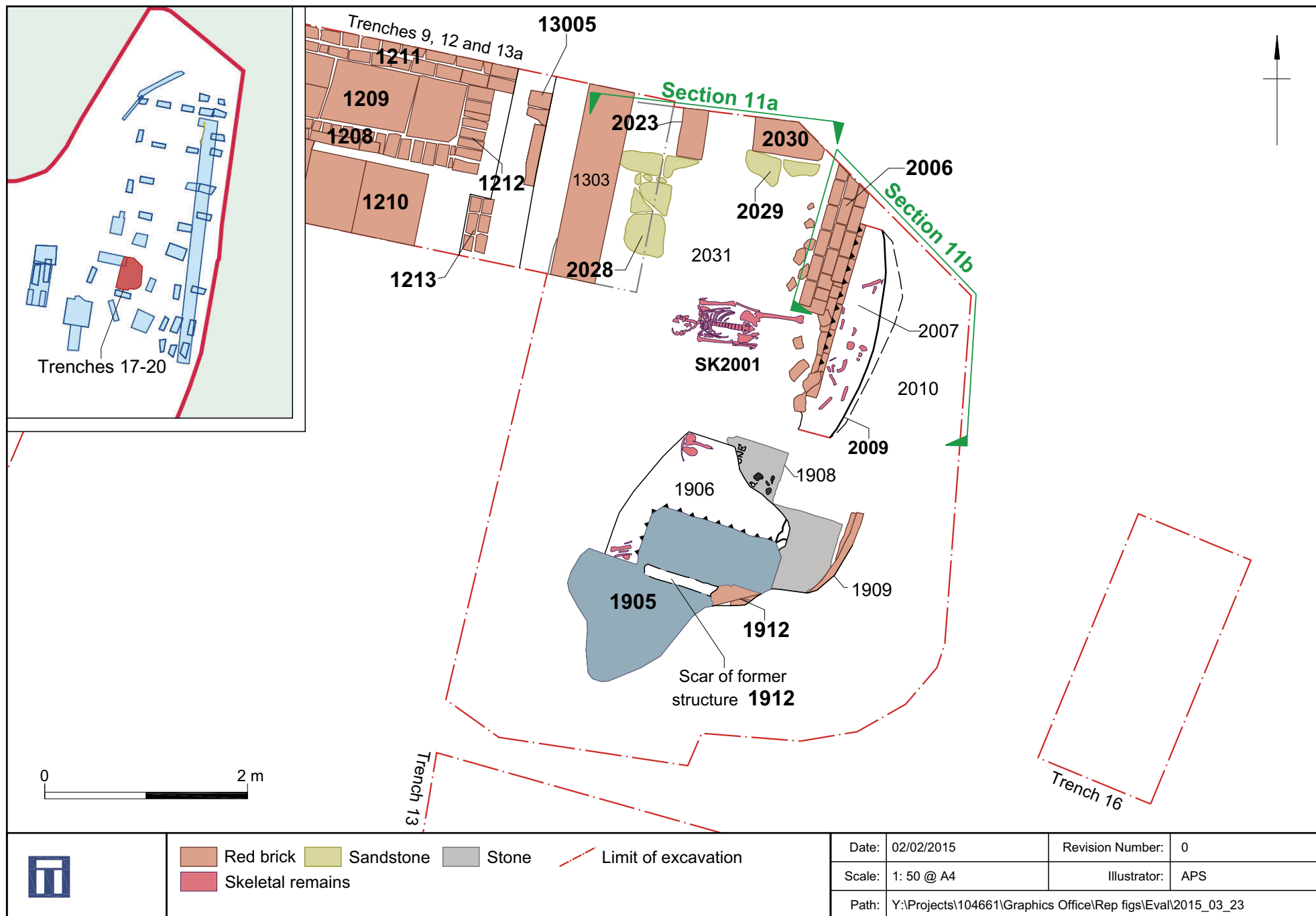




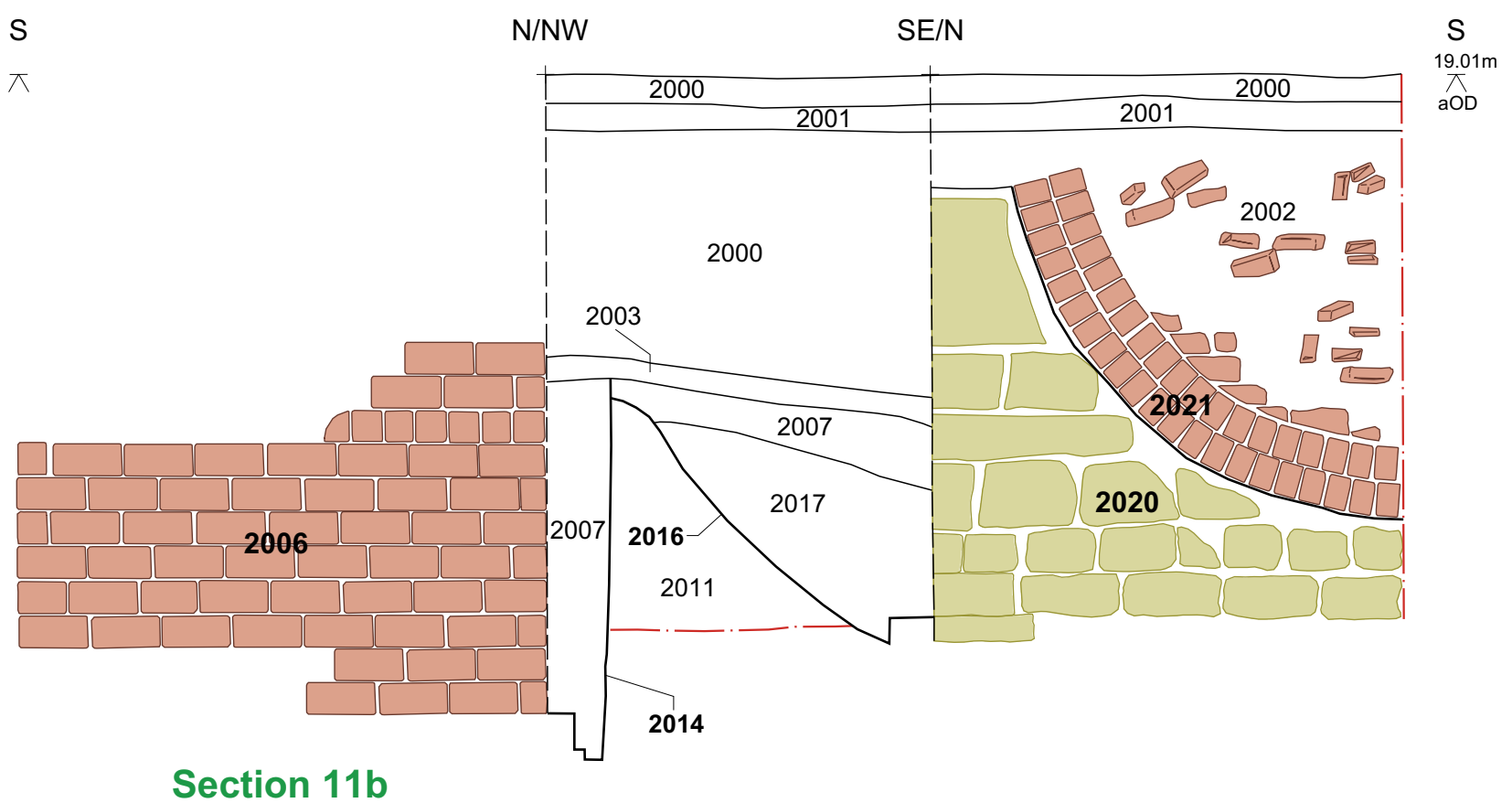
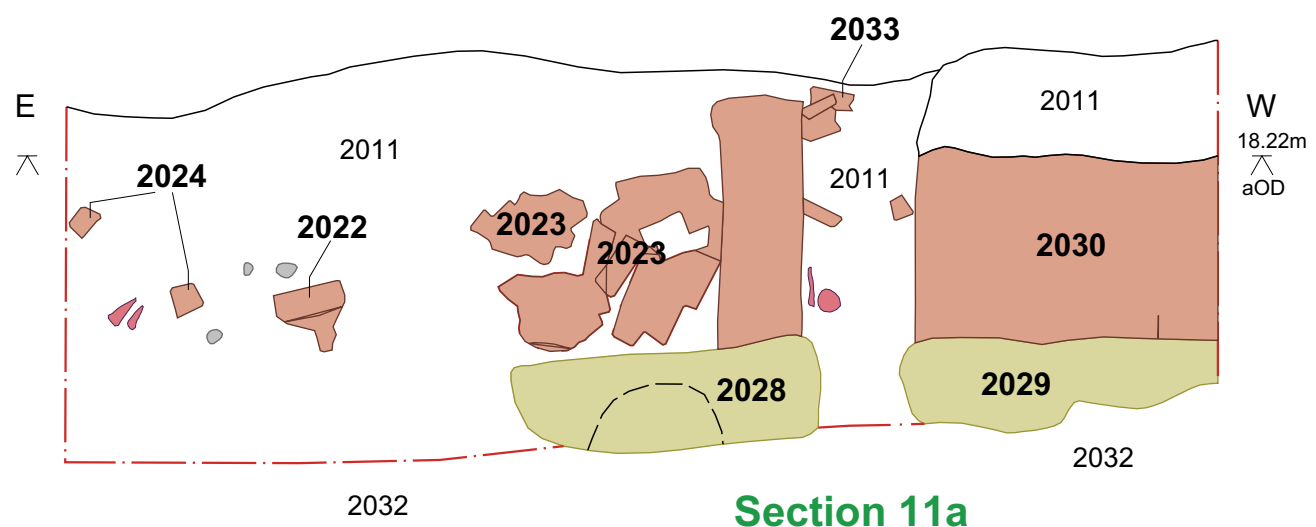
Plan showing alignment of City Wall



Section of **Trench 56**, red brick surfaces **5605** and **5608**

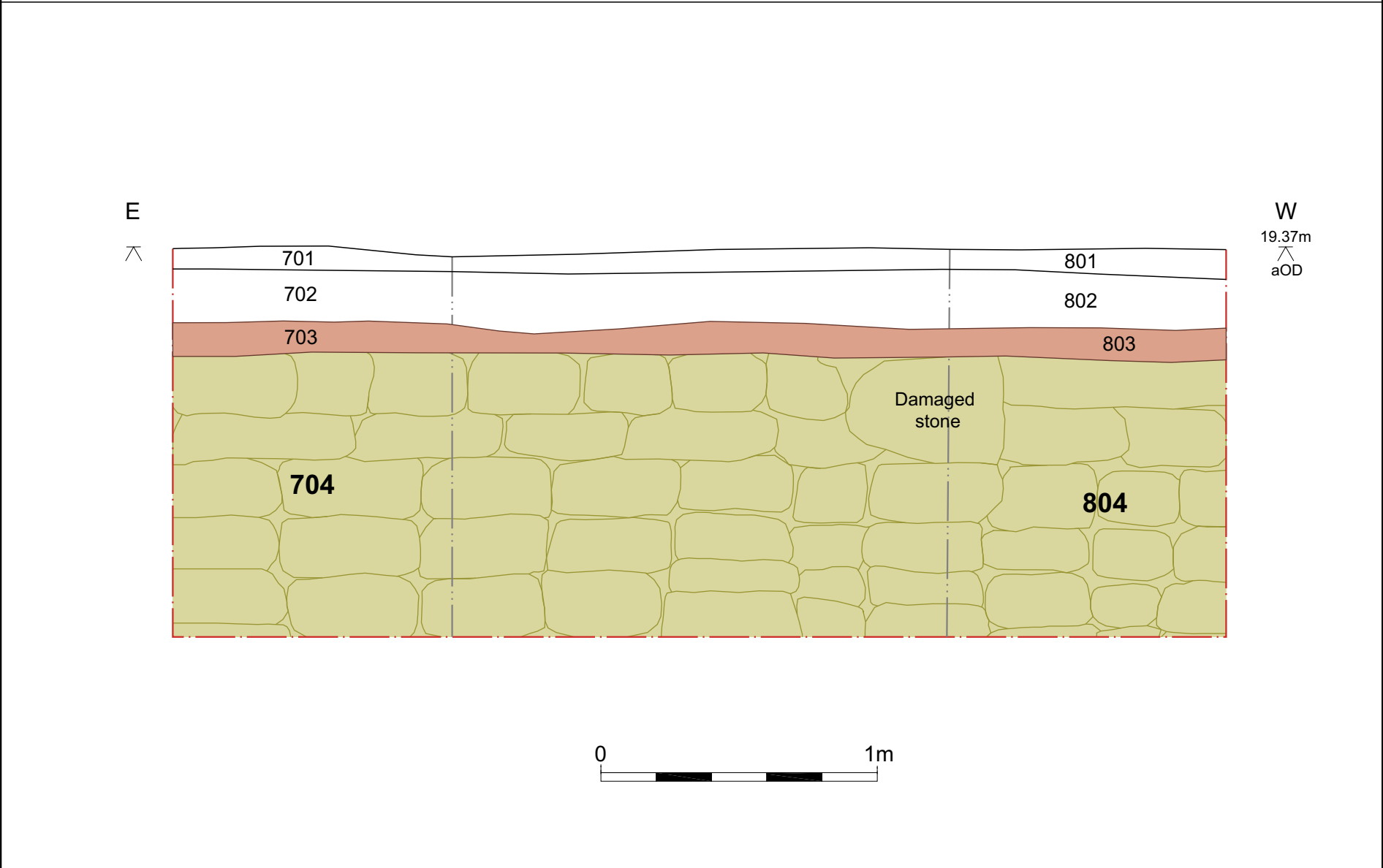
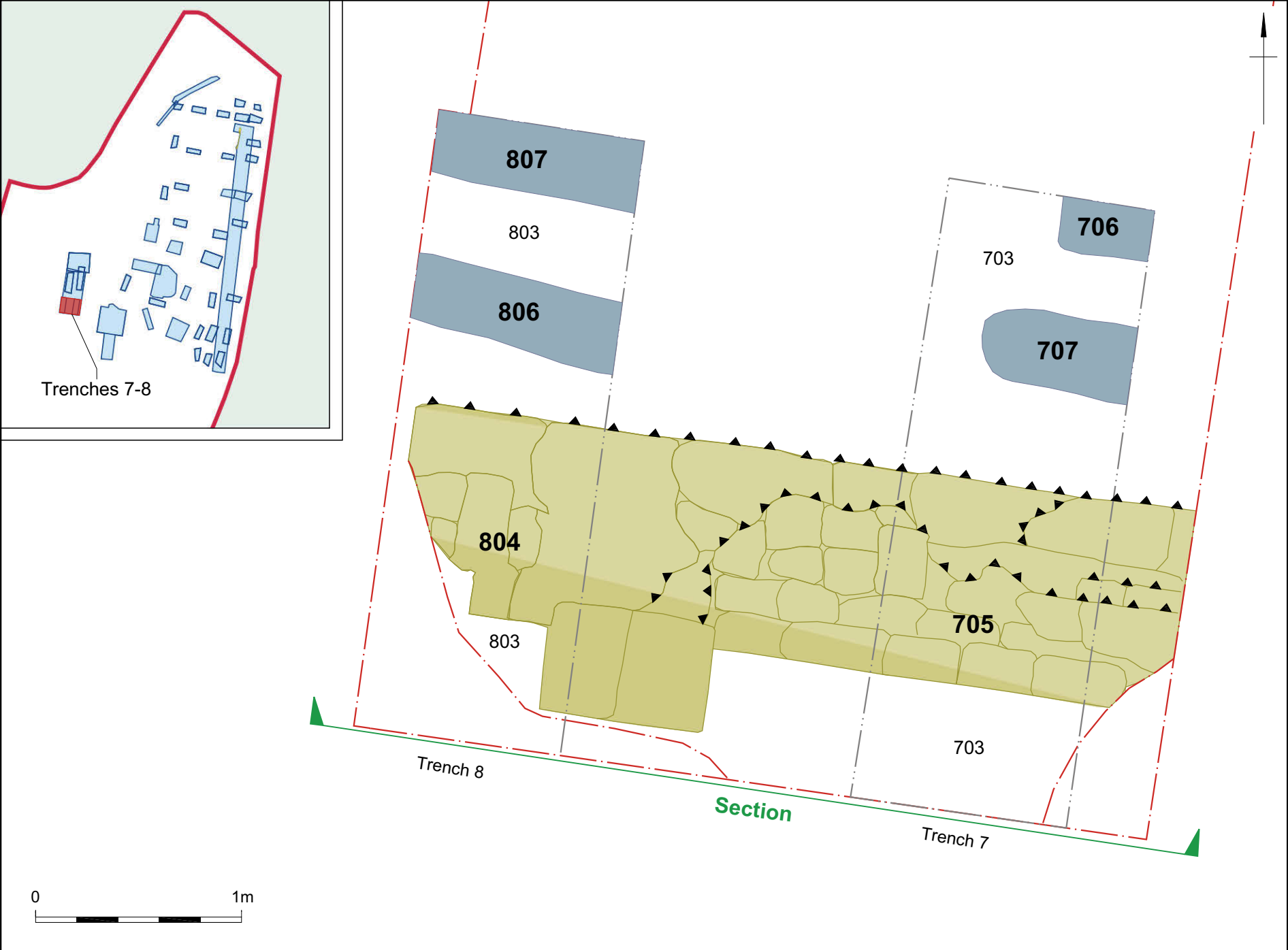



Plan of Trenches 17-20



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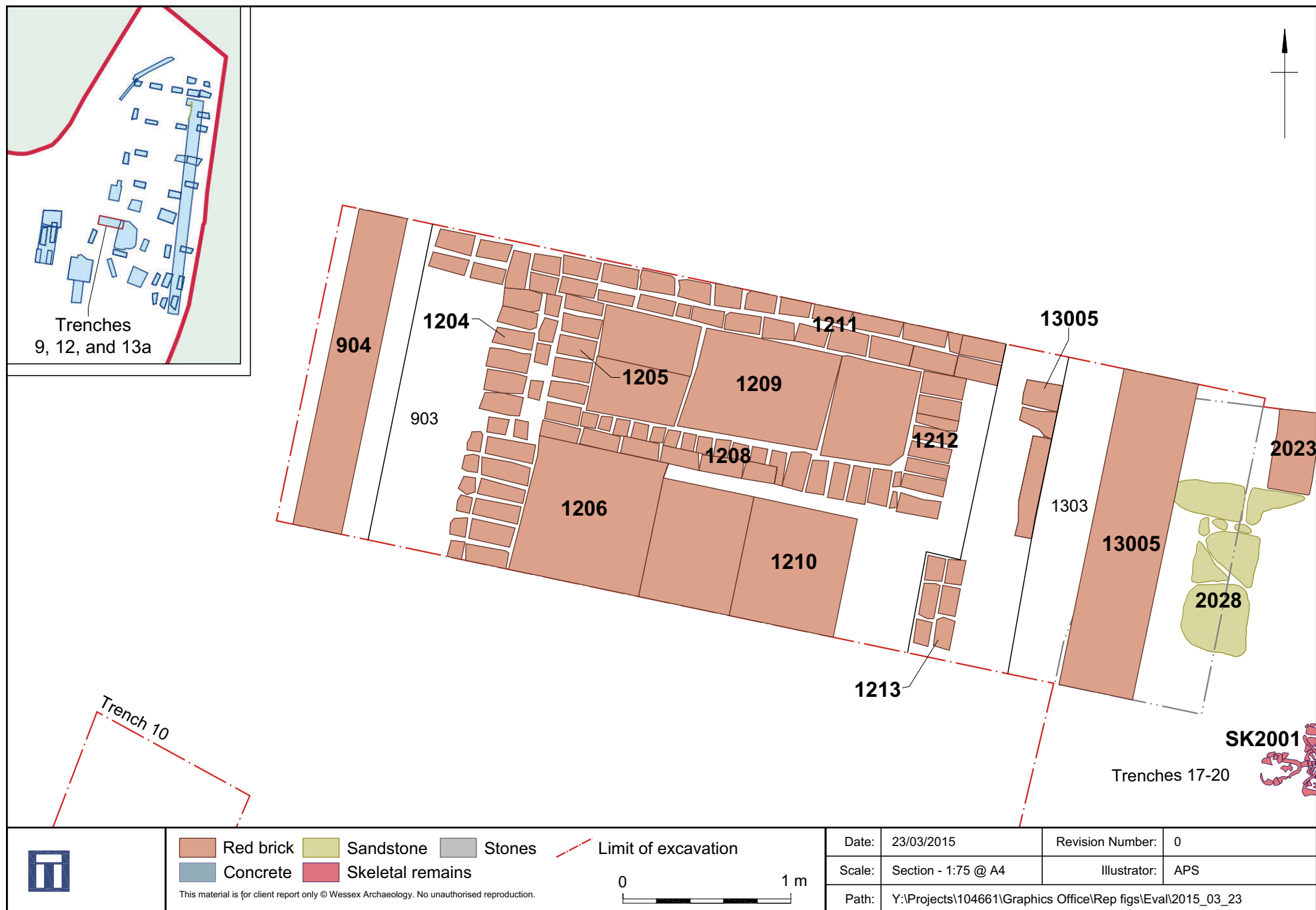
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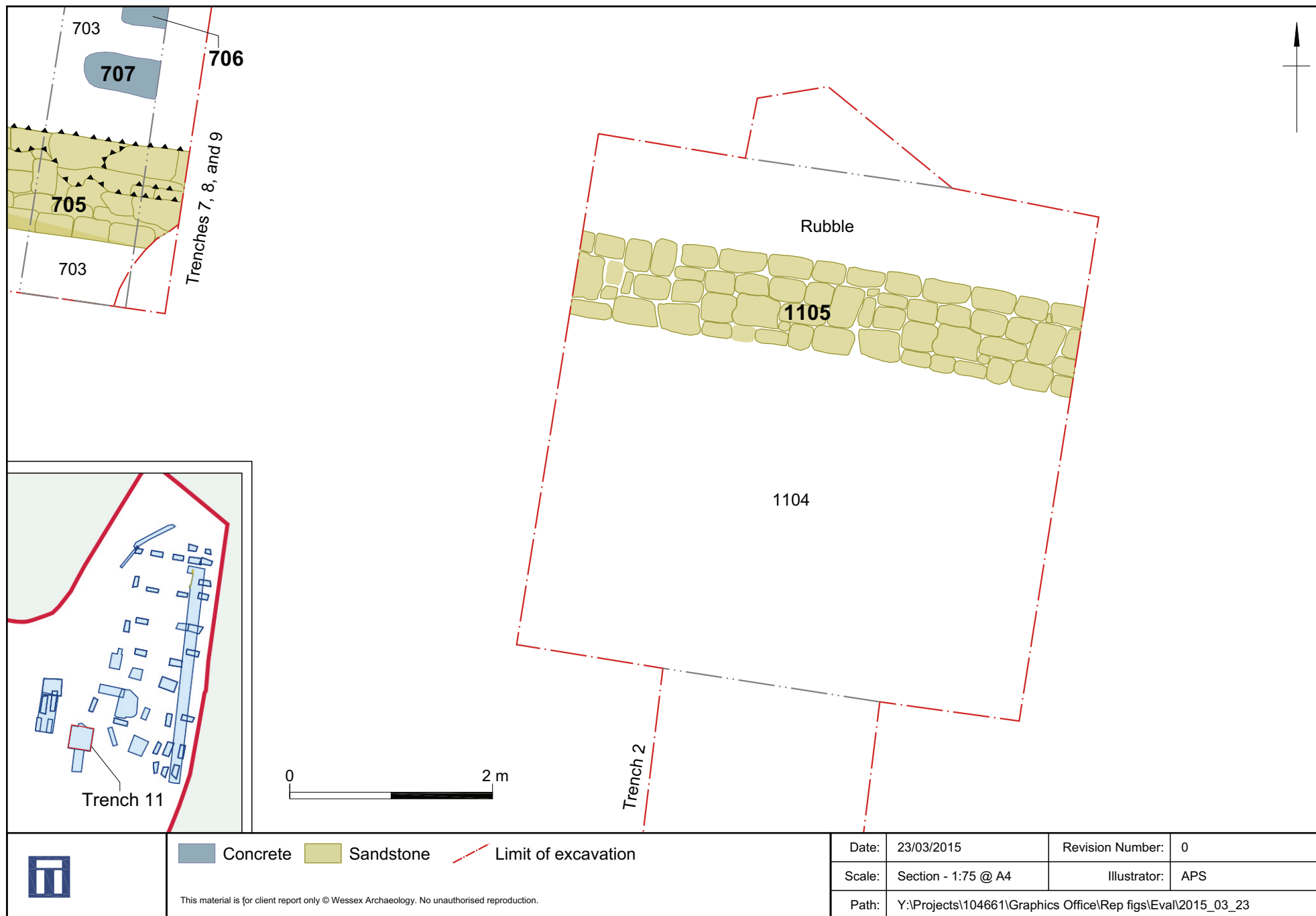
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Plan of Trenches 7-8 and elevation of Victorian church wall 704/804

Figure 12

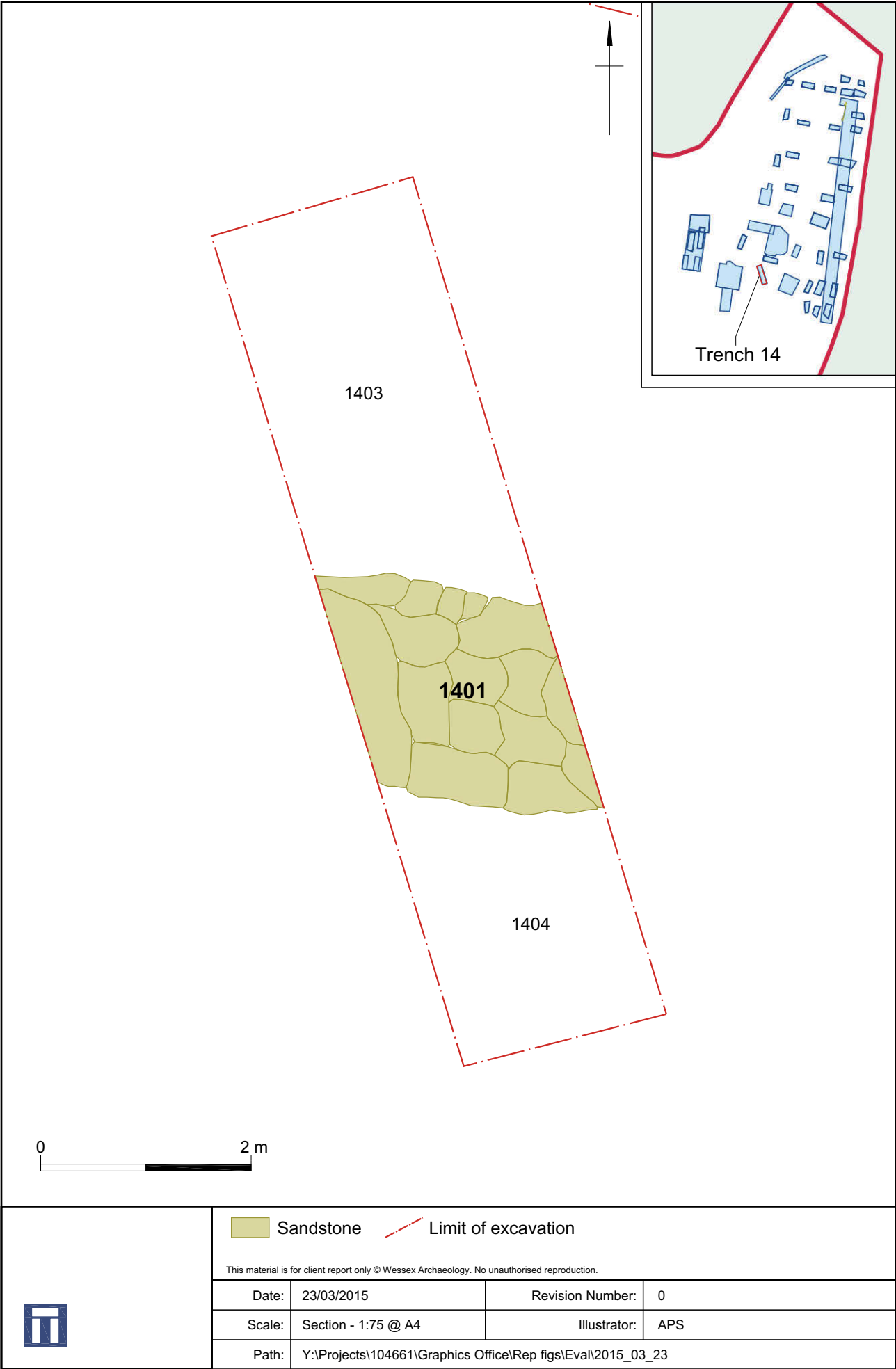


Plan of Trench 9, 12 and 13a



Plan of Trench 11

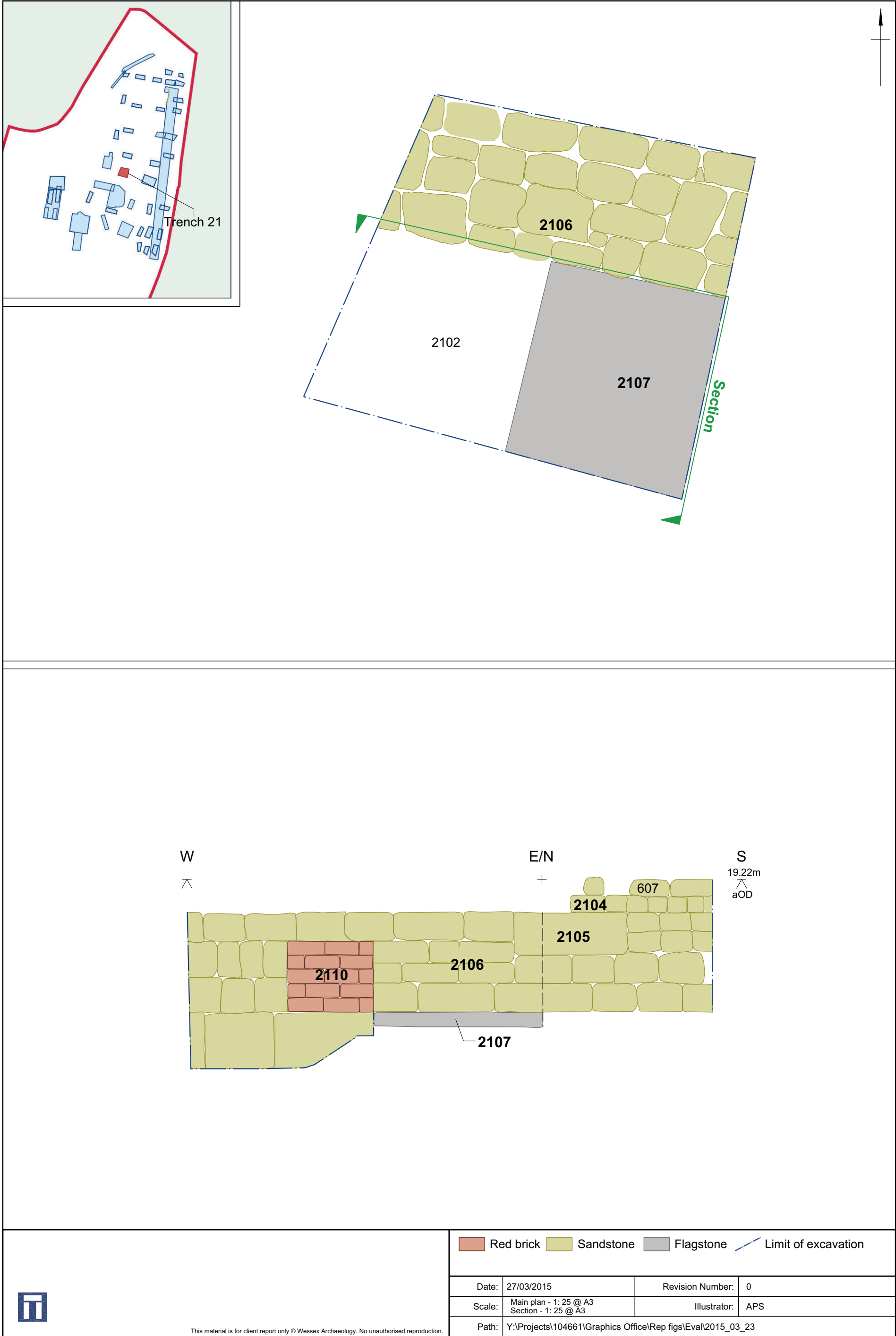
Figure 14



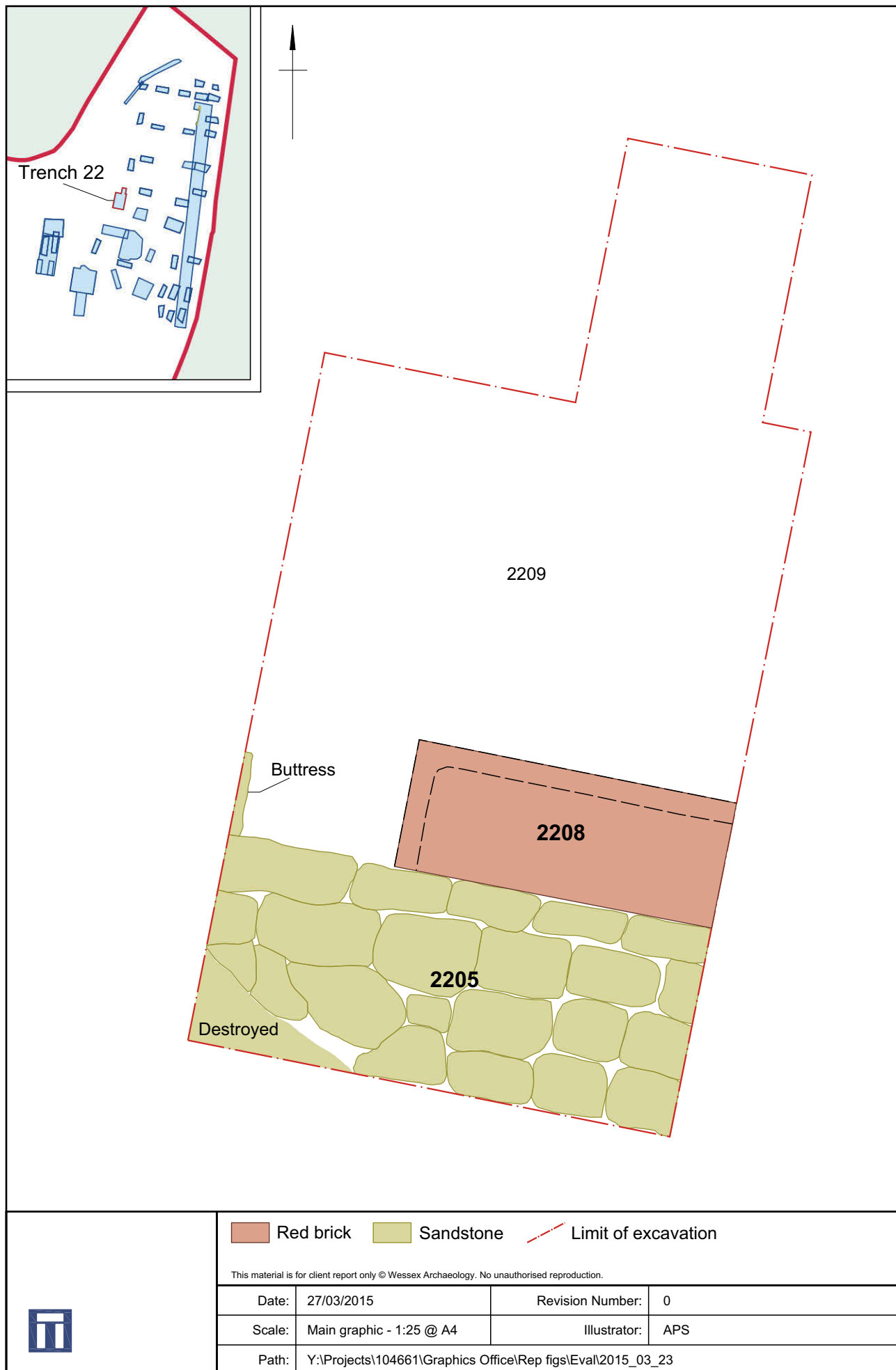
Plan of **Trench 14**

Figure 15



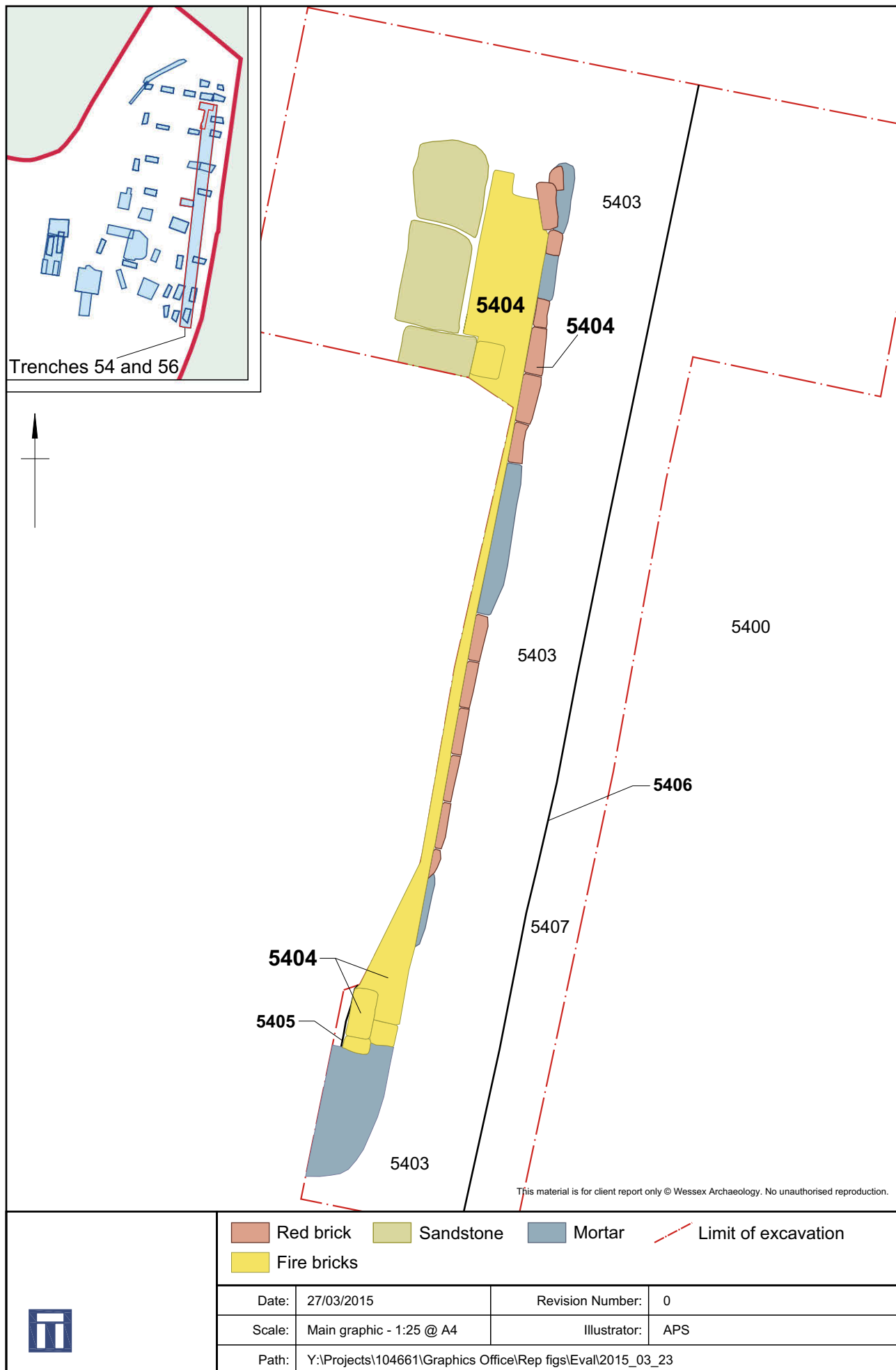


Plan and section of Trench 21

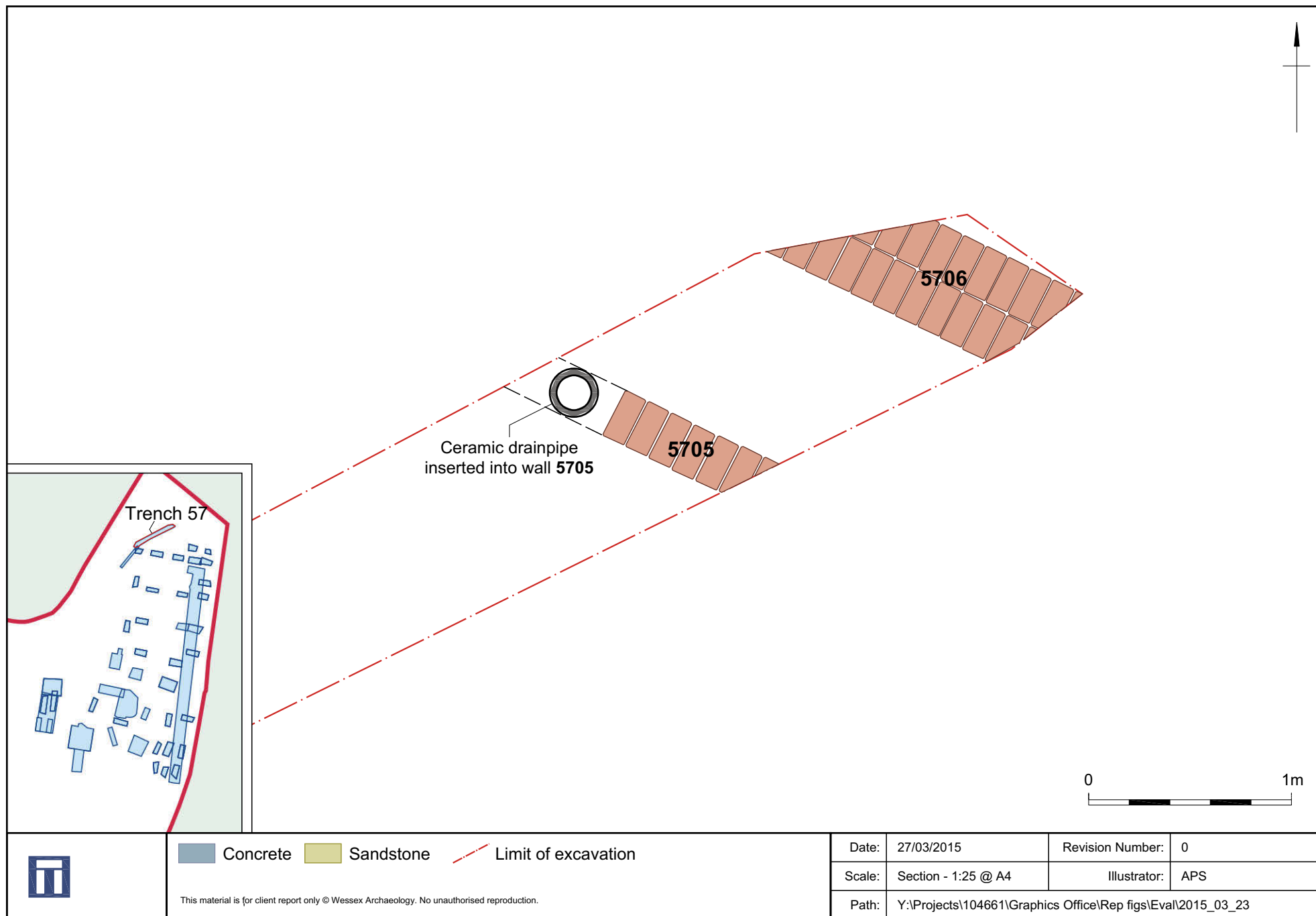


Plan of **Trench 22**

Figure 17

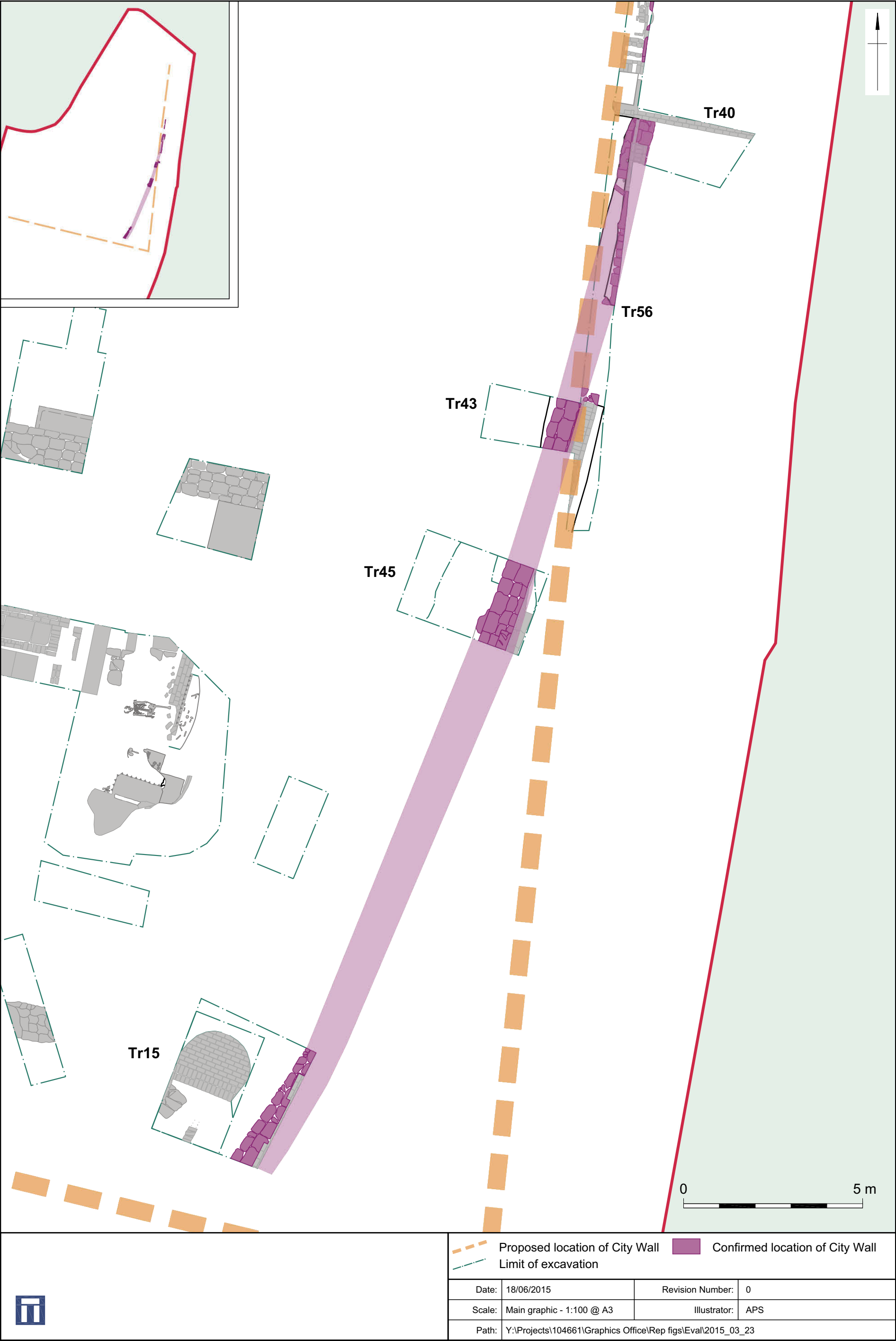


Plan of Trench 54



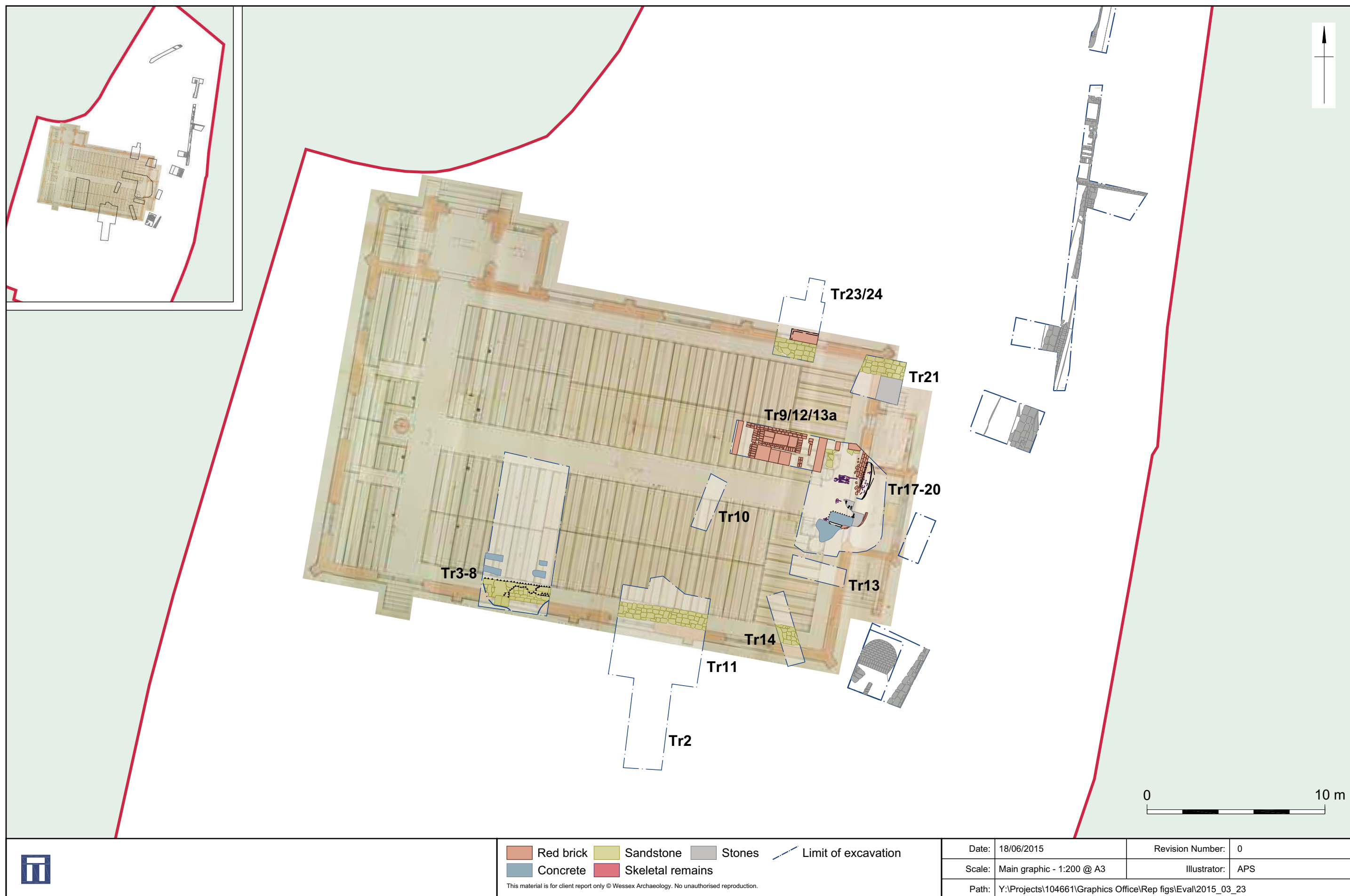
Plan of **Trench 57**

Figure 19



Plan showing alignment of City Wall

Figure 20





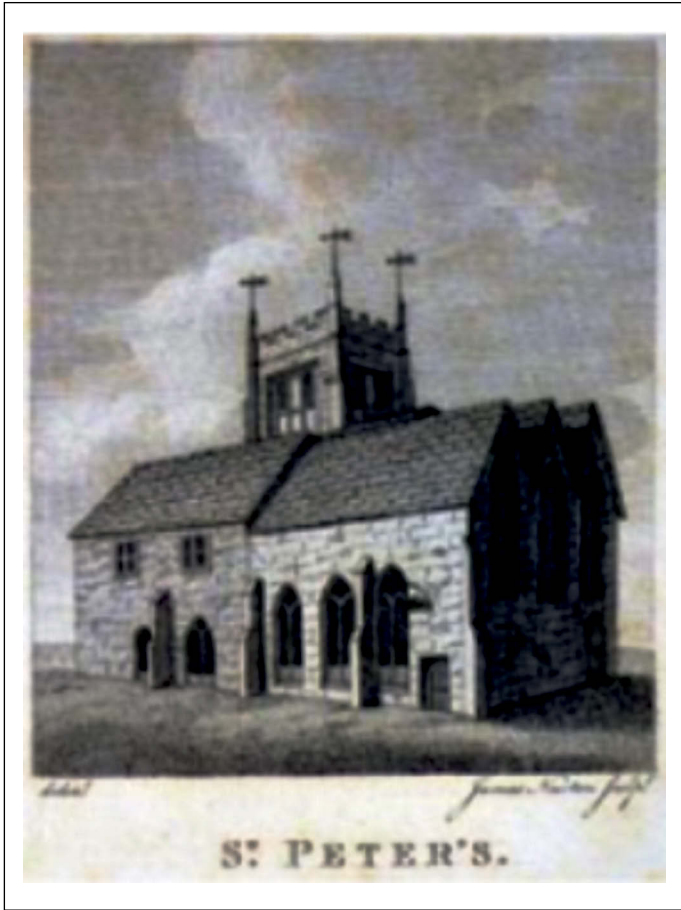


Plate 1: Historic etching of medieval church of St Peter the Great c. 1796



Plate 2: Historic photo of the Victorian church of St Peter the Great c.1914


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Plate 3: Medieval city wall within **Trench 15**, west facing section of **1509**



Plate 4: Medieval city wall **Trench 40**, east facing section of **4005**


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Plate 5: Medieval city wall **Trench 43**, west facing section of **4309**



Plate 6: Medieval city wall **Trench 45**, west facing section of **4512**

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Plate 7: **Trench 45**, construction cut for medieval city wall **4512**



Plate 8: Medieval city wall **Trench 56**, west facing section of wall **5614**


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Plate 9: Buttress of medieval church **1506**, within **Trench 15**



Plate 10: Concrete flooring of Victorian church


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Plate 11: Vaults **Trench 1-4** with vaults **206** and **405**



Plate 12: Church flooring and vaults within **Trench 12**



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Plate 13: Vault **1005** within **Trench 10**



Plate 14: Southern wall of Victorian church within **Trench 11**

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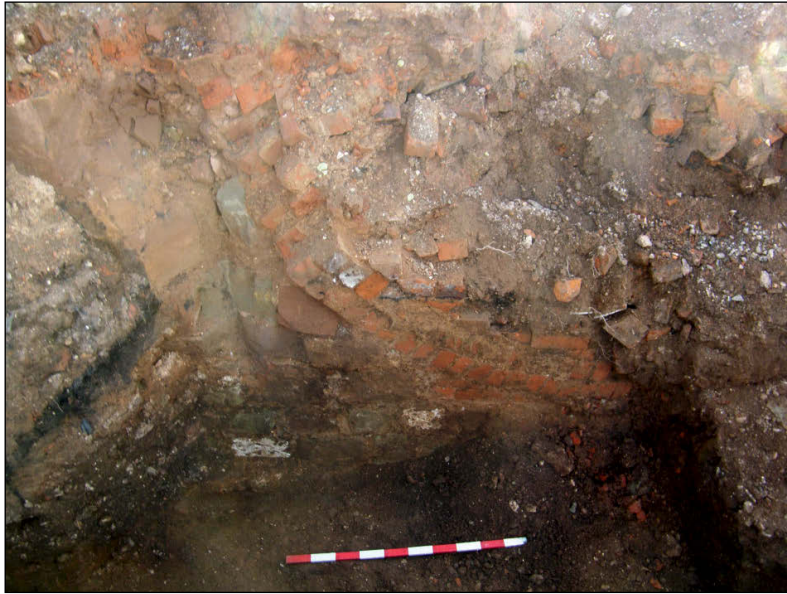


Plate 15: Victorian church wall **1606** within **Trench 16**



Plate 16: Victorian retaining wall **2030** and medieval sandstone walls within **Trench 20**


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Plate 17: Skeleton **SK2001** within **Trench 20**



Plate 18: Victorian church floor structures within **Trench 20**


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Plate 19: Structures **2111** and **2112** within **Trench 21**



Plate 20: Walls associated with Victorian housing within **Trench 57**


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Plate 21: Victorian copper Alloy coffin grip recovered from Site



Plate 22: Detail shot of Chamberlain ledgerstone

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